

EXPLAINS HIS BILL.

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY ON HIS NEW TARIFF MEASURE.

Expects It to Yield \$112,000,000 More Revenue—Reciprocity Is Prominent—Fire in St. Louis Causes a Loss of Nearly \$1,000,000.

Dingley Tariff Bill.

Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, in response to a request that he furnish a synopsis of the new tariff bill presented by him, makes the following statement:

"The bill has two purposes—namely, to raise additional revenue and to encourage the industries of the United States. On the basis of the importations for the last fiscal year the bill would increase the revenue about \$112,000,000, divided among the several schedules roughly as follows: A, chemicals, \$3,500,000; B, crockery and glassware, \$4,000,000; C, metals, \$4,000,000; D, wood, \$1,750,000; E, sugar, \$2,750,000; F, tobacco, \$7,000,000; G, agricultural products, \$3,000,000; H, liquors, \$1,800,000; I, cottons, \$1,700,000; J, jute, linen and hemp, \$7,500,000; K, wool, \$17,500,000; manufactures of wool, \$27,500,000; L, silks, \$1,500,000; M, pulp and paper, \$58,000; N, sundries, \$5,200,000.

"This estimate is on the supposition that the imports of each class of goods would be the same the next fiscal year as in the fiscal year ended last June. The committee assumes that the excessive importation of wool would be largely reduced by the proposed bill, although the fact that our domestic production of wool has diminished 8,000,000 pounds since 1893 will necessitate the importation of much more wool now than in the latter year. Assuming that the importations of wool will fall off at least one-third from those of 1890 on account of anticipatory imports

more advanced articles. The same is true of the cotton schedule.

"In the agricultural, wood and glass and earthenware schedules alone are the duties of the act of 1890 fully restored as a rule, and in a few cases increased, with the view of simply protecting and encouraging our farming interests by every possible point. While the duty on clothing wool is larger in proportion to the foreign value than on manufactured articles, yet it is thought desirable for the public interest and for our agriculture that we should produce this prime necessity for ourselves. The duty on carpet-wools, as well as upon many other articles, is imposed mainly for revenue. The irritation caused by the use of a few wools, heretofore classed as carpet wools, for clothing purposes, has been remedied by transferring such wools to the clothing wool classes, but the duty on clothing wool has been restored to the rate of the act of 1890.

"In framing this new tariff the aim has been to make the duties specific, or at least partly specific, so far as possible, to protect the revenue and also to protect our own interests. The reciprocity provisions of the act of 1890 have not only been fully restored, but this policy has been extended by adding to sugar, tea, coffee and hides, as articles on which to make reciprocal agreements, such articles as champagne, brandy, wines, artificial and natural mineral waters, argols and silk laces. In adding these articles the reciprocity provision is strengthened greatly by providing for a reduction of duties to countries giving us similar concessions."

FIRE VISITS ST. LOUIS.

Ely-Walker Dry Goods Co. Burned Out—Loss \$1,500,000.

Fire Monday gutted the mammoth seven-story granite building at the southwest corner of 5th street and Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., occupied by the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company. The loss will be close to \$1,500,000. One hu-

JAMES J. CORBETT, EX-CHAMPION.

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS, CHAMPION.



FITZ WINS THE FIGHT

Knocks Out Corbett in a Lively Battle.

Cornishman Is Loudly Cheered—Big Crowd Is Present—Estimated that at Least \$500,000 Was Staked on the Result of the Contest.

Fought Fourteen Rounds.

Robert Fitzsimmons defeated James J. Corbett in the fourteenth round in the contest at Carson City, Nev., for the pugilistic championship of the world. The decisive blow was a left swing on the pit of Corbett's stomach. He fell on his face in the center of the ring and was unable to regain his feet in the specified ten seconds. The Californian seemed to have a shade the better of the battle up to the last round. He had Fitzsimmons weak in the sixth round, but failed to finish him. Four thousand people were present. The day was clear and beautiful and just right for the kinestoscope.

The result of the battle came like a bolt of lightning to Corbett's friends, who deemed him literally invincible. The kinestoscope should net \$100,000 to each pugilist, in addition to which Fitzsimmons receives the purse of \$10,000 and Corbett's side bid of \$5,000. There were twenty women present. Fitzsimmons weighed 167 and Corbett 183 pounds.

"Time was called at 12:37. The lanky pugilist refused to shake hands with Corbett. The opening sparring was cautious, but the Cornishman soon began to force Corbett back. For thirteen rounds the two men swayed and shifted pythontlike around the white-roofed floor, watching each other like two great eagles. Then the bell clanged for the fourteenth, and up they came again, light-footed, wary and aggressive. Fitzsimmons' first bleeding jabby at the month. Four thousand spectators roared around the ringlike a troop of lions. Hundreds of men became hoarse and hysterical with howling.

Fitzsimmons' small, ferret eyes twinkled in his pink and apple face like little bits of shiny glass as he swayed up to Corbett for the final round.

Corbett darted forward and, drove his long left in Fitzsimmons' stomach. The latter grunted and swung back with three hard raps on the Californian's jaw. The finish followed, like a thunderbolt. Fitzsimmons sprang forward with a great right-handed smash over Corbett's heart. The blow landed like a hammer on an ordinary man. It utterly staggered the tremendously muscular fighter. That momentary stagger, however, was sufficient. Fitzsimmons rushed in with a left flush in the pit of the Californian's stomach. Down went the big fellow on all fours, like a stricken horse, with all his grand strength had vanished. Fitzsimmons, with his face still contorted in that red and featureless smile, stepped away at the order of the referee, who sprang between them. With a roar like that of a whirlwind 4,000 spectators sprang to their feet, turning over chairs, crashing over bushes and pouring floodlike down the yellow pine slope toward the ringlike.

It is estimated that not less than \$500,000 changed hands all over the country on the result of the fight. Most of this money was wagered at Carson City, New York and San Francisco. Corbett wagered nearly \$50,000 on himself in addition to the stake of \$10,000 a side. Fitzsimmons did not bet any money, for the reason that he had none to bet. His stake money, even, was deposited by two New York and one Detroit sporting men. Martin Julian, his manager, is financially as bad off as his brother-in-law.

The fight was for a purse of \$15,000 and a wager of \$10,000 a side, the winner to take all. It was announced for the championship of the world, but as the championship of the world has never been technically held by one man, the title is not generally looked upon as settled by the fight.

GRANT'S TOMB READY.

Mausoleum Vies in Grandeur with Those of Great Kings of Old.

In Riverside Park, New York, will be witnessed on Tuesday, April 27, one of the greatest civil and military displays in the history of the world. The demonstration on Grand Central will be accompanied by a naval display on the river, 130 feet below, the like of which has seldom been seen in any part of the world.

On that day, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant, the magnificent mausoleum erected to perpetuate the memory of the great Union general will be dedicated. The New York Legislature already has designated it to be a State holiday, and the plans which are now under way, it will be a national holiday as well in fact if not in law.

It has taken twelve years to bring about the erection of a tomb for the soldier-statesman that would be accepted as a fitting acknowledgment of a nation's debt to a nation's hero. The magnificence of

the pile on which the finishing touches are now being put in Riverside Park is a sufficient answer to the cynical. One re-



TOMB OF GENERAL GRANT.

public, in one instance at least, has proved itself not ungrateful, and all the world is expected to bear witness to the consummation of the work.

It is expected that President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart, Speaker Reed, the Governor of every State in the Union, the representatives of every foreign nation at Washington, the United States Senate, the House of Representatives, the State Legislatures and the heads of the principal public organizations of every character in the United States will participate in the dedicatory ceremonies. The Federal troops, the National Guard from a score of States, the North Atlantic Squadron, together with many vessels from the navies of foreign nations, will join in the demonstration. Already those in charge feel safe in predicting that more than 250,000 men, including thousands of soldiers who followed Grant to victory thirty-two years ago, will seek places in the parade.

FOR MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

Carter Harrison II. Is the Candidate on the Democratic Ticket.

Carter Harrison, the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Chicago, is 67 years old.



CARTER HARRISON.

He was born in the Harrison homestead at Clark and Harrison streets. He attended the public schools. He was taken to Germany and put into the gymnasium of Altenburg. This preparatory course fitted him for college, and he graduated from St. Ignace, Chicago, in 1881. He studied law two years at Yale. He practiced five years after 1883, and formed a real estate partnership with his brother until his father bought the Chicago Times in 1891. He filled nearly all the managing positions on the paper until the sale in 1894. His family consists of Mrs. Harrison, Carter III, who is a rousing boy, and Edith, the baby.

Long Distance Rider.

Fred Schinner, the winner of the six-day bicycle race in Chicago.



A robbery of 5,000 sovereigns was committed on board the steamship Oceanic, by which the last shipment of gold to the United States from Australia was made.

BISHOP E. W. ARNETT.

Presented McKinley with the Bible on Which He Took the Oath.

Bishop E. W. Arnett of Wilberforce College, Ohio, who presented President McKinley with the beautiful morocco-bound Bible which he kissed on taking the oath of office, is one of the leading lights of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in America. The bishop's son, Henry Y. Arnett, took a leading part in the late campaign. He was chairman of the Afro-American League of Ohio, and did splendid work among the colored people of his State. The Bible was given to President McKinley by the Afro-Americans of Ohio. It is bound in crushed blue leather, the covers lined with satin and the edges gilded. There is a gold plate on the first cover with an appropriate inscription. The book was opened, and as the new President kissed it his lips met this verse: "Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people: for who can judge this? Thy people, that is so great?" It is the twenty-fourth chapter of the Second Chronicles, and contained, certainly, a very fitting sentiment for the occasion. The volume was opened by Clerk McKinley without reference to any especial



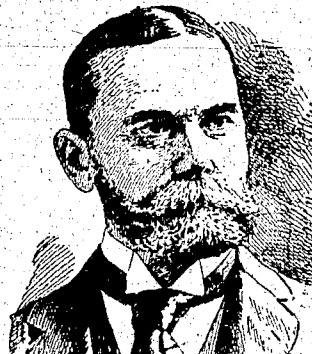
BISHOP E. W. ARNETT.

place, and the providential or accidental selection of the verse in question was as happy as any other that might have been chosen. It is the custom for the Supreme Court to furnish the Bible for the presidential swearing in, and this Bible and the one used by ex-President Cleveland have been the only exceptions to the rule. The little red Bible used by Mr. Cleveland was given him by his mother when he was a boy. The book used by President McKinley will be valuable to him as a souvenir.

AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

Col. John Hay Chosen by President McKinley to Succeed Mr. Bayard.

Col. John Hay, who will go to England as United States ambassador for the McKinley administration, is already well known in that country by his famous books, "The Country Ballads," "Little Breeches," and other works from his pen. But although his chief claim is as a writer, the colonel is a pretty good statesman



COL. JOHN HAY.

and an excellent diplomat. For twenty years he was President Lincoln's secretary, except for the time he spent in the army, which, although it was short, was sufficient for him to become a major and a brevet colonel. He was secretary of legation at Paris and at Madrid and later was charge d'affaires at Vienna. He is erudite, suave, polite and skilled in the understanding of even small things—qualities that go far toward making up the diplomat. He studied law, although his life has been mainly given to literature. Col. Hay is 69 years old, and lives in Washington. Col. Hay has been actively interested in politics since 1875. He was assistant Secretary of State under President Hayes.

The James weavers employed in John and James Dobson's big mill, Philadelphia, who struck because of a 10 per cent reduction, returned to work, a satisfactory agreement having been reached with Mr. Dobson.

MCKINLEY ON TARIFF.

HE TERSELY TELLS THE NATION'S TROUBLES.

Says More Revenue Is the Paramount Necessity—Imports at Ports the Favored Way of Raising It—Urges Congress to Act.

His First Message.

The message sent to Congress by President McKinley Monday was as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the Government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for more than three years. With unlimited means at our command we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the Government. An examination of the subject discloses the fact that every detail and inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected.

We find by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were \$425,898,200.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$445,953,806.56, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$9,914,453.06. During that fiscal year \$40,570,467.98 was paid upon the public debt, which has been reduced since March 1, 1890, \$259,076,890, and the annual interest charge decreased \$11,084,574.00. The receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$401,716,501.94, and its expenditures to \$450,374,887.05, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$2,341,674.21.

Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and, with but few exceptions, of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$372,892,498.20, and its expenditures \$442,693,758.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of \$69,803,260.67. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$16,739,123.78 in the ordinary expenses of the Government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its ordinary necessities, and the gold reserve in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them. But this did not suffice, and the Government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve.

In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds was issued, and in November following a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,171,705 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until on Feb. 8, 1895, a third sale of \$62,315,400 in bonds for \$65,110,244 was announced to Congress.

The receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were \$390,473,203.20, and its expenditures \$433,173,426.48, showing a deficit of \$42,699,223.28. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the Government in February, 1896, the sale netting \$111,160,240, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the Government from all sources amounted to \$400,475,408.78, while its expenditures were \$434,678,054.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$34,202,645.70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by \$137,729,460 to meet the total expenditures.

Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts of the Government, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$157,067,603.76, and its expenditures, exclusive of postal revenues, \$195,470,000.00, showing a deficit of \$38,402,396.24 for the month. In February of this year the receipts exclusive of postal revenues were \$24,400,997.38 and expenditures, exclusive of postal revenue, \$23,796,056.63, a deficit of \$603,940.75. The total deficit of \$186,061,580.44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the treasury but with an increase in the public debt. There has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,893,883.20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to \$34,387,297.60 in 1896, or an increase of \$11,493,414.40.

It may be urged that even if the revenues of the Government be not sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the last three years, the gold reserve would still have been sufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its replenishment. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without argument or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the Government but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt.

In raising revenue duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market so far as possible to our own producers, to revive and encourage agriculture, to increase our domestic and foreign commerce, to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled.

The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt or the continuing disturbance of our finances.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Volume of Life Insurance Business Done in Michigan Last Year—Fiasco in a Reported Train Hold-Up—Paul Cox Wins His Fight.

Insurance in Michigan.
An advance report of the Michigan business of the life, casualty, assessment and fraternal insurance companies for the calendar year 1904 shows that the "old line" life companies wrote policies aggregating \$23,801,136, and had policies aggregating \$129,925,280 in force at the close of the year. They received premiums amounting to \$4,351,979, and incurred losses aggregating \$1,583,187. There was a decrease from the preceding year of the value of policies issued of \$1,712, an increase of \$1,074,915 in the policies in force, a decrease of \$4,376 in the premiums received and a decrease of \$45,070 in the losses incurred. The Michigan co-operative life and accident associations wrote in this State 13,288 certificates, for a total of \$4,328,750. There were 8,490 certificates, with an aggregate value of \$2,002,750, cancelled or paid. At the close of the year these companies had 9,135 certificates in force aggregating \$8,140,750. Institutions of this class in other States wrote 7,615 certificates, for a total of \$1,074,915 in the policies in force, a decrease of \$4,376 in the premiums received and a decrease of \$45,070 in the losses incurred. The Michigan co-operative life and accident associations wrote in this State 13,288 certificates, for a total of \$4,328,750. There were 8,490 certificates, with an aggregate value of \$2,002,750, cancelled or paid. At the close of the year these companies had 9,135 certificates in force aggregating \$8,140,750. Institutions of this class in other States wrote 7,615 certificates, for a total of \$1,074,915 in the policies in force, a decrease of \$4,376 in the premiums received and a decrease of \$45,070 in the losses incurred.

Finally Successful.
For the past few years the Duplex Printing Press Co. of Battle Creek has been engaged in a bitter litigation with the Campbell Printing Press Co. of New York. The Campbell company claimed an infringement on its patents and attacked the Duplex company in the United States Court in New York. The latter company, however, was successful in its defense and the case was thrown back to the United States Court on the strength of which of which the Campbell company obtained injunctions in other States against users of the Cox presses. An appeal was taken by the Duplex company from Judge Carpenter's decision to the United States Court of Appeals, and after months of litigation and long waiting the Court of Appeals handed down its decision, dismissing the complaint of the Campbell company, and the Cox company are now relieved from their liabilities, and all users of Cox presses throughout the country are released from harassment and fear of annoyance. The Cox company has put up a plucky fight and has vigorously defended itself and its customers from the attack of the Campbell people. The result, as the factory was one of the leading industries, at one time employing 100 machinists, all high-paid employees. During the litigation the factory has been running only about a dozen men, but now the work will be started up again.

Begins Bandits Lose Their Nerve.
The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinac train running between Jackson and Toledo, was held up near Marquette the other night. Two strangers boarded the train at Jackson, and when three miles north of Sault Ste. Marie they stopped the train. Conductor F. B. Foster of Jackson and Baggage Master Barrett of Toledo to stop the train. Resistance was made, but without success, and the train was stopped at Marquette. Then apparently the men lost their nerve and left the train, also a pair of revolvers. A search is being made for the men. A passenger on the train said he thought the men were fugitives from justice, and did not intend robbing the passengers, but that they only wanted the train to stop.

Minor State Matters.
Several million dollars of trout were planted in the straits at Mackinac City by United States fish commissioners. The Inlay City Times is authority for the statement that a citizen of that village recently drank a pint of yeast, thinking it was buttermilk.

John Chamberlain, a farmer living east of Willow, has received three registered Galloway cattle, the first ever owned in that section of the country.

Little Agnes Shane, 22 months old, living six miles south of Traverse City, died in terrible agony. She had been playing with matches the day before, when her clothing caught fire. Her brother threw a bucket of water over her, but she had inhaled the flames and suffered fatal internal injuries.

The postmaster at Bronson, J. E. Watson, who has held the job for seven years, and who expected to get ousted under Cleveland, has held on, there being no new man appointed, and now that a Republican administration is in again, he smiles serenely, and intimates his job is good for at least eight years longer.

The Whitehall State Bank of Whitehall failed a few weeks ago, and the Michigan Trust Company of Grand Rapids was appointed receiver, and since has been engaged in finding out what the assets and liabilities are. The capital stock of the bank was \$25,000, and the deposits about \$85,000, the latter part in checks by banking men. The depositors will receive less than 20 cents on the dollar, even after an assessment has been levied upon the stockholders to the amount of their stock holdings, as the law provides.

The Kalamazoo river is at the highest mark for years. Hundreds of houses in Kalamazoo are surrounded by water, and around some it is ten feet deep. They are reached only by boats, and all movable material has been carted to high ground or placed on house tops.

About six weeks ago Wm. Chapman was severely injured in Garret Weirs' shoe shop at Kalamazoo by three men, two of whom disappeared, but returned Wednesday, and Judge Peck sentenced the trio, Garret Weirs, John Chapman and Peter Van de Lere, to pay \$20 each or spend ninety days on the stone pile.

The W. C. T. U. opened meetings at Durand, with Mrs. F. B. Britten to assist. The fight has been against hard cider. Thirty-one have already signed the pledge and more have promised to sign.

The financial statement of the city of Hillsdale for the year ending March 1, 1905, shows the total indebtedness of the city to be \$56,613.62. This is a reduction of indebtedness during the year of \$5,090.33. The city owns both the water works and electric light plant, and the receipts from water and electric light during the year have been \$9,770.65. The rate of taxation for 1905 is 33 cents on each \$100 less than in the year 1904.

While moving a house John Wiersma, a farmer near Holland, was crushed to death by the building falling over. Every rib was broken.

The old reliable Grand river is once more on the rampage, the flats and fair grounds at Ionia being covered with water. The wagon works had to shut down.

Many farmers near Benton Harbor are preparing to plant double the usual acreage of melons because of the damage to peaches and pear trees and berry vines during the recent sleet and ice storms.

The Port Huron Gas Light Company has reorganized and changed its name to the Port Huron Gas Company. The capital stock was increased from \$40,000 to \$100,000, all of the new stock being taken by the former stockholders.

An effort is being made to have a guard appointed over Mrs. Jane Perry, who owns 120 acres of land near Kalamazoo and has a good bank account, but who has been supported by the poor authorities to keep her from starving.

While trying to board a moving train at Mt. Joseph, Gillespie was thrown under the wheels of a Chicago and Grand Trunk passenger train. His legs were terribly bruised and amputation was necessary.

The damage to peach buds from cold weather which is reported from the southern portion of the fruit belt, does not seem to have occurred in the more northern counties. An expert who has thoroughly examined the orchards in Manistee and Benzie counties says that he has not found a single bud winter killed or a twig injured by cold weather.

Hon. W. A. Leet of St. Louis, ex-prosecutor of the county and candidate for Congress in the eleventh district last fall, said Col. L. Saviers, president of the Commercial Savings Bank, for \$10,000 damages for slander and defamation of character. As the parties are all well known and of high character, the case promises to be very sensational.

After several days of hearing Justice Gibson of Ann Arbor found over to court the sewer contractor, Andrew Sharp of Port Huron, on the charge of embezzling money entrusted to his care. The suit in which it is claimed Sharp appropriated about \$800, and the complaining witness is City Clerk Mills. Sharp will be required to give a bond of \$500 for his appearance at the next term of court.

The new American Oil Company of Mansfield, O., has purchased the business of Wells & Clear, leading wholesale oil dealers in Michigan, with headquarters at East Lansing. The new American company has been cutting the corners of the Standard Oil Company in Ohio, and by the purchase of Wells & Clear's extensive business will obtain a strong foothold in this State.

The question of securing the Lima Northern Railroad is just now agitating the business community. A largely attended public meeting was held at the opera house, at which the matter was fully discussed and a number of new pledges toward the required bonus made. About \$9,000 remains to be raised, and the soliciting committee are hard at work with confidence that the total amount required will be secured within a few days.

At 6 o'clock Tuesday night the large single mill of the Cameron Lumber Co. at Traverse City was destroyed by fire, making a total loss on the plant and a large quantity of stock. Every effort to save the property was unavailing, the facilities for fighting fires being taxed to the utmost. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. This is the second disastrous fire the company has suffered within a few months. The origin is not known.

The propositions to hold the city of Escanaba for \$125,000 for a municipal water works system and the county for \$175,000 for good roads are being actively considered. One of those who opposes the scheme advances as an argument the fact that he has to pay \$40.40 taxes now on a piece of property valued at \$1,000, and that if any further increase in the tax rate is made he will have to give away his property to keep out of the poor house.

The special session of the Circuit Court for the trial of the men alleged to be implicated in the murder of Farmer Brown near Caro, was opened at Caro. Howard Hawley was arraigned first and pleaded guilty to the charge of murder. He was not sentenced, however, the judge preferring to wait until the evidence is heard in the trial of the other prisoners, in order to determine the extent of Hawley's guilt. The other men who are to be tried are Lawson, Cummings and Stevens.

Mrs. Eva Gene Markley, wife of D. P. Markley, supreme commander of the Knights of the Macabees, died at her home in Port Huron Monday afternoon, after a short illness, of appendicitis. She was 38 years of age. She was married to D. P. Markley in January, 1878, at Port Huron, Mich., and had a family of 11 children. That year the family removed to West Branch and lived there until 1882, when Mr. Markley was elected supreme commander of the Knights of the Macabees. The family then took up their residence in Port Huron. The deceased survived by her husband and two sons, Clare, aged 18, and Claude, aged 16.

In the cellar of the Arnold mission at Battle Creek were about a dozen empty barrels that formerly contained some of old Adam C. Arnold's best whisky. The tramps who have been stopping at the mission this winter discovered Saturday that there were drainings of whisky in the bottom of the barrels. They drained out the barrels and got over a gallon of the mixture, one drink of which was enough to kill a horse. They passed the stuff out through a basement transom window, and soon all were drunk, when they had a wild time on the streets. Five of them were captured and sent to the county jail for a night or two. Some of these men have been at the mission all winter and then repaid the kindness and hospitality by their disgraceful conduct, and not only this, but boasted of the manner in which they had victimized the manager of the mission.

Bert Fox, charged with obtaining a barrel of flour from McKinley's grocery at Bay City, was false pretenses, admitted his guilt and was given sixty days in which to pay for the goods in question.

The residence of Charles Dawson burned to the ground at Pontiac. The fire was discovered by an occupant of the house, who was awakened by the smoke. The flames were seen under the eaves when they were discovered and the location of the house prevented the fire department doing good work. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson had little time to escape. The loss is about \$2,000.

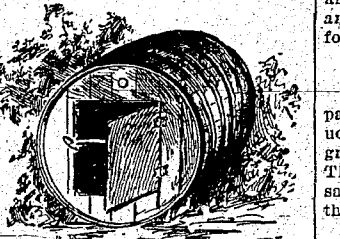
Tom Edgar of Cheboygan, on inauguration day, was to have joined his wife at her parents' home on Bois Blanc Island. While being heard of him search was made Monday with no result. His wife believes he perished while attempting to cross the straits, as a pair of shoes he was to carry to her are gone.

Ann Arbor officers went to Detroit, arrested and took to jail a young man named Fred Doollittle, charged with larceny. He has been working in a restaurant for some time and is now in jail. He is charged with larceny of his own property, so it is charged, and left for his home in Detroit. Not returning, his roommate made complaint against him for larceny.



FARM AND GARDEN

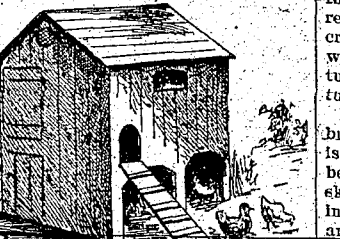
Poultry Shelters.
The barrel poultry house shown in the first illustration makes a capital house for a small lot of birds. Any cracks or crevices should be filled up with clay or putty. The inside should have a good coating of lime, in which some carbolic acid has been mixed, and the outside should be well tarred or painted. When perfectly dry it should be placed on bricks or blocks of wood.



BARREL POULTRY HOUSE.

so as to raise it a few inches from the ground.

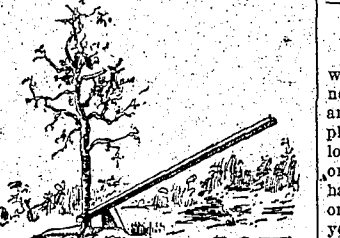
The other sketch represents a more elaborate house, which can be made according to the number of birds for which it is required. The illustration explains itself, and the space under the floor is of great advantage, as it gives protection from the weather, and is much appreciated by the birds. The house should be removed every few days on to fresh ground. It will be noted that two important points, light and ventilation, have received attention from the designer of this house. Strong handles placed at each end would facilitate removal, or the house could readily be fixed on wheels. If corrugated iron is used for the roof it should have a wooden lining, as the former is a rapid conductor of heat and cold.



POPULAR IN AUSTRALIA.

gated iron is used for the roof it should have a wooden lining, as the former is a rapid conductor of heat and cold.

Transplanting Large Trees.
When a large tree is removed from the ground, as much earth as possible should be taken up with it, so that the small, fibrous roots may not be greatly disturbed. The tree will have its new location if this is done. Dig first about the trunk at some little distance away, but do not cut off the big roots that are met. Follow these out for some distance. When the trench is dug about the tree, work under the roots and get chains or ropes about the ball of earth in two or more directions. Then set a long pry in the manner shown in the illustration, when the tree can be gently raised. A



MANNER OF TRANSPLANTING.

drag or stone boat can then be slipped under the ball of earth and the tree hauled home on it, without disturbing the roots in the least. With the earth left about the roots in this way, even trees of considerable size can be safely transplanted, and they will hardly seem to notice the change in their surroundings.—Exchange.

Cob Charcoal for Hogs.
Fattening hogs eat charcoal greedily, but that made by charring corn on the cob is eaten best, and this in our experience has proven all that is needed to keep them in health. But in one of the Minnesota Farmers' Institutes, Theodore Lewis told how he makes cob charcoal on a large scale, where hogs are kept by the hundred. He digs a hole five feet square at top and five feet deep. Into this he throws some cobs, setting fire to them as they are thrown in until the hole is filled. Then the hole is completely covered, banking earth against the edges of the cover. In 12 hours uncover, and the cobs will be found completely charred, so that they will easily crumble. Six bushels of this is then mixed with eight pounds of salt, two quarts of air-slacked lime and a bushel of wood ashes. Dissolve one and a quarter pounds of copperas with hot water, and sprinkle over the mass. This mixture aids digestion and destroys the intestinal worms with which fattened hogs are always infested. Hogs, thus fed, have no occasion to root, as they get what they require without this labor.

Seeding Newly Cleared Land.
Where land is newly cleared of its tree growth and is full of stumps it is important to have it seeded as quickly as possible, unless it is intended to let it grow up into forest again. The stumps will prevent all cultivation or attempts to cultivate for several years.

If the land is not seeded with clover and grasses, it will be with weeds. Some timely should always be sown with clover, as the latter soon runs out. Some object that the stumps do not rot so fast when there is sod around them, but that is a small matter compared with keeping the land free from pestilential weeds.—American Cultivator.

Feeding Value of Apples.
We do not think enough of the value of the orchard for feeding its fruits to the farm animals. Apples are nutritious, and an aid to the good digestion of other food. The mild acid of them is excellent for the health of the stock and we all know how gratefully they will receive a feed of them at any time. For the cows they are especially desirable; a peck of them chopped and sprinkled with meal of any kind will help much to add to the flow of milk of the cows. Horses love this fruit, and they tend to help in the shedding of the coat, by their gently laxative effect. When the selection is made of the spring planting, a few of some of the sweet varieties, ripening from the summer to the winter, should not be forgotten for this use. We may begin with the early Sweet Bough and the late autumn Sweet Bough and the old Pumpkin Sweet, and for later use there are the Taiman Sweet and the Winesap, all productive sorts and unexcelled for this use as well as for market.—Orange Judd Farmer.

The Home Dairy.
If on every farm more attention is paid to the home dairy, a better product of butter will be turned out, and a greater yield per cow will be realized. The better the article the more sure the sale, and the larger the yield per cow the greater the net profit.

Never try to do dairy work with beef cattle. Never trust alone to the pasture to supply the food. Be sure to have necessary conveniences of the best kind for securing the full quantity of butter fat from the milk. Every home dairy should raise its choicest heifer calves, in order that the supply of good dairy cows may be kept up.

It will pay every farmer to keep a cow. Beside the ready sale at all seasons for good butter, the milk can be utilized in many ways, and the droppings in the barnyard will be valuable as a fertilizer. Build up the home dairy on a strong basis.

Ripening Cream.
A good way is to hold the cream at a temperature of sixty degrees for twelve to fourteen hours after the first taste of acid is apparent, and then judgment, formed from experience, will do the rest. The method for warming the cream for ripening is an art, but it will be necessary to keep the temperature of the room at about the temperature it is desired to keep the cream.

For a starter, some ripened cream or buttermilk from the previous churning is often used to "start" the ripening. A better starter is made by taking some skim milk from a healthy, fresh-milking cow, warm it up to 85 or 90 degrees, and hold it at that temperature till it becomes thick. Put into the cream from three to five per cent. of this starter, and if the cream is held at 60 to 65 degrees for twelve to fourteen hours it will be found sufficiently ripened.—Massachusetts Ploverman.

Training Colts.
I commence to halter break from two to four weeks old and shoe the feet at the same time. Now we want to commence at one year of age to break them to the harness, beginning in the barn floor and break to the harness and bit. Treat them so kindly that they will follow or come at your call anywhere. I would select the finest bred colt and raise it for a brood mare, using only the best stock horses. We think from experience and observation that we can improve our present class of horses. We commence to feed the colts before we wean them, warm milk, water and grain, and continue till they are a year old. Feed the same as the horses then.—Farm News.

Oats Need Rich Soil.
The oat crop will make a fair success, where other grains would fail. But it needs rich soil quite as much as any, and is especially benefited by phosphate fertilizers. The average yield is low, because the crop is generally put on the poorest soil on the farm. We have grown 90 bushels of oats per acre on a four-acre field planted the previous year with potatoes, and with 150 pounds of fertilizer drilled in with the oat seed in the spring.—Exchange.

Gleanings.
Six weeks is long-enough for a cow to go dry. Some cows will keep right on giving milk.

Irregularity in stabling, feeding and watering and milking has been the cause of many dairy failures.

Red-clover is one of the best plants for orchards. It keeps the ground loose and enriches and shades the ground.

Top dress the garden with fine manure, and if not well drained, throwing up in ridges will facilitate early work in the spring.

Good cream rising can only be attained by keeping the milk sweet as long as possible and skimming off the cream while the milk is sweet.

All wagons for heavy loads should have four-inch tires. Good roads are impossible otherwise. Abate the road tax of those who use wide tires.

When all artificial aids have been tried, few or none are so reliable or available as barnyard manure, which is too much disregarded by many farmers.

Sows with young pigs need liberal feeding. If they do not get it, the sow will fail to give sufficient milk to make thirty pigs and the sow, too, will lose flesh.

Success in growing peaches demands frequent examinations in search of borers which are found just below the surface of the ground. We scratch them out with an old butcher knife.

The sheep is a natural gormandizer and being a frail animal needs plenty of fresh air and exercise. Don't house your sheep too closely under the impression that you are doing them a kindness.

Salt causes stock to eat more, stimulates digestion and helps to preserve the general health. In moderation it is a great help to the physical organization and growth of all animals, especially those put up to fatten.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

IS STILL A "PLAIN AMERICAN CITIZEN."

He Greets His Friends as Warmly as of Yore and Walks Unattended About the White House Grounds—Plans of the Administration.

No Feuille on the Major.
Special Washington correspondence: There are Presidents and Presidents. Grover Cleveland, who has just retired from the White House, had a host of special police in the Executive Mansion, and the beautiful grounds surrounding it were guarded by sentry boxes, from which uniformed men peered suspiciously upon every visitor. Mr. Cleveland never appeared upon the streets except in a carriage, and that sometimes followed by another one carrying detectives or his private secretary. But how different now. President McKinley has ordered the sentry boxes away, the guards are to be withdrawn, and he mingles with his fellow-citizens and greets them as cordially as he did when citizen, Congressman or Governor.

There were no "trills" about his inaugural address, no unnecessary exclusiveness in any part of his share of the day's doings, and when he became master of the White House its doors were thrown open, and day after day throngs of people from every section and State have been received by him. The surviving members of his old regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio, called upon him the day following his inauguration, and not for many years have such ringing cheers as those with which they greeted their old commander and commander. The day's work over, this statesman and plain American citizen donned his hat and overcoat, and for the first time in many years there was witnessed the spectacle of a President of the United States walking unattended through the streets of Washington. This habit, which was characteristic of General Grant, has been revived by that other Ohio soldier, Major McKinley, and strollers on Pennsylvania Avenue now doff their hats to the President of the United States as he walks by, and in return receive a pleasant salutation from him.

Plans of the Administration.
The plans of the administration, as outlined by President McKinley's inaugural address, are received with the most cordial approval by members of all parties. I say all parties, but I must withdraw this statement so far as relates to the silver Republicans. The man, who were once members of the party which President McKinley now represents, are the only men in the entire nation who seem to find no good word for the sound American sentiments of his inaugural address. Democrats, even Populists, speak in the warmest terms of him and the American principles enunciated by him; but from the men who recently deserted their party come no good words for any sentiment arising from its representative.

International Bimetallism.
The return of Senator Wolcott, coupled with President McKinley's ringing utterances in favor of an international bimetallic conference, gives great encouragement to the friends of that sentiment. Senator Wolcott reports unusual interest in this subject on the continent and even in England, and is hopeful of results. President McKinley's clear, terse utterances on this subject leave no doubt as to his intentions, and there is reason to believe that within a few weeks definite plans will be taken to bring about a conference of the leading nations, and to cause this conference to be held during the year 1897.

The Farmers Not So Badly Off.
After all, the farmers of the United States are not the worst off people in the world. Their total products last year, according to the Department of Agriculture, are valued at \$1,500,000,000. Of this amount the corn alone is valued at 500 millions, the hay at 400 millions, the wheat at 300 millions, the oats at 180 millions, and the potatoes 75 millions. These figures are given in round numbers because they are more easily remembered, but they are substantially those of the department. Every farmer will want to remember them, and to remember that the farmers of the United States are, when the country is in its normal state and condition, the most prosperous of those of any part of the world.

Reports from all parts of the United States show a marked improvement in business conditions. General improvement, of course, does not come with a rush like the breaking of a great dam, but the growth is steady, and even Democratic newspapers are admitting an improvement in business conditions.

May Lose Their Jobs.
The silver politicians are alarmed. They begin to fear that they are going to lose their occupation. They have talked themselves into public prominence and public positions on the silver question, and they are now scared lest the proposed international silver conference will take that subject out of politics. They recognize the fact that if the bimetallic conference agrees upon a plan, and it is adopted by the various nations, the silver question will go out of politics in the United States and they will be out of a job. They also recognize the fact that if the nations fail to agree upon a system for an increased use of silver, it would be folly for the United States alone to undertake it, hence they would be, under those circumstances, out of a job. So it is not surprising that such men as Dubois, Teller, Stewart and other alleged friends of silver sneer at the proposed bimetallic conference, and are doing all in their power to prevent its success or even its consideration.

A. R. CARSON.

Hanna as Senator.
Whatever may be said of Mr. Hanna, he is not a boastful man in an egotistical man. Most able men have a great deal of self-confidence because they have tested their powers by contact and conflict with others, and Mr. Hanna is undoubtedly an able man. As a man of affairs he is probably not afraid to measure swords with almost any one, and since his entrance into politics he has shown great ability as an organizer and executive head. He probably knows his limitations, and it

IS TO HIS CREDIT THAT HE DOES NOT POSE FOR ANYTHING THAT HE IS NOT.

He is not an orator and will not attempt that role. The country will not regret this nor will he lose by it. There are too many professional talkers in the Senate now. There are men there who can make speeches that last over a week day to day, who pride themselves on their ability to talk against time, and when they have finished one of their long-winded speeches they have not influenced a vote not helped anybody in or out of the Senate, to a better understanding of the subject. The country does not want any more Senators of that kind. It wants men of affairs, men who can accomplish things, who have strong convictions on economic, financial and business questions, and clear conceptions as to how needed reforms can be brought about.—Indianapolis Journal.

Protection Popular in the South.
There is nothing remarkable in the appeal of Southern Congressmen for protection to cotton. It was inevitable that such an appeal should be made. In the past few years there has been a marked increase in the imports of cotton from Egypt. This material, grown by fellahs under labor, can be brought into the United States under the provisions of the Wilson bill and sold profitably at a price so low that American planters cannot afford to raise it. There are other articles—notably sugar in the case of Louisiana—for which Southern business men and agriculturists are earnestly demanding protection also. Slowly but surely the conviction that the vital interests of the South and North are identical, instead of antagonistic, is permeating the Southern mind. With the decay of Bonapartism and the disappearance of the "unreconstructed" elements which cherish free trade chiefly because it was a tenet of the Confederacy there will come a larger view of the rights, the duties and the needs of American citizenship in the former slave States. Already great progress has been made in this direction. The time is not far distant when a strong majority of intelligent Southern voters will stand with the enlightened manhood of the North in supporting, not only protection, but sound money and the supreme authority of law.—New York Advertiser.

To Open New Markets.
However diverse may be the views of those who give attention to economic questions with respect to the McKinley tariff act of 1890, the fact stands as an imperishable monument to that splendid exaltation of American labor and American interests that our foreign commerce, under its beneficent operation, reached the highest point that has been attained in our country's history. Having reached the high-water mark in our foreign trade under an act which bore the impress of Major McKinley's genius and the constructive evidence of his own handiwork, it is easy to understand that "McKinleyism" in its widest significance stands for new and ever-expanding markets for the fruits of American industry.

That the new administration is pledged to break down the trade barriers erected under an unwise and un-American tariff policy—a policy which opened wide our own markets and exacted nothing in return, which destroyed friendly and profitable commercial relations by annulling most beneficent reciprocity treaties—is evidenced by the numberless utterances of the President-elect upon this question as well as by the unequivocal declarations of the party platforms.—Chicago Times-Herald.

About National Appropriations.
Democrats are denouncing the Republicans for the record of the present Congress, although it will be seen that the Fifty-second Congress, which was Democratic in both branches, expended \$1,027,000,000, or within eighteen millions as much as the present body will have appropriated by March 4. Certainly, an increase in the National expenses of eighteen or twenty millions in four years, or at the rate of four or five millions a year, can not be considered excessive. Several times \$20,000,000 have been expended on the navy and on the National defenses within that period, yet no class of citizens, not even the Democrats, object to the large necessary expenses for those purposes.

Furthermore, the Democrats are conveniently forgetting that their own crazy revenue and deficit-producing policy of the past three years has increased the interest on the National debt by no less than \$1,500,000,000 per annum. Deducting this sum, which produces a similar increase in the annual expenses, from the appropriations of this Congress, and we find that the present body has appropriated even less than the amount expended by the Congress that expired in 1891.—Toledo Blade.

Political Comment.
If the government can create 61 cents of value by stamping 37 1/2 grains of fine silver as a dollar, it can create 100 cents of value by putting the same stamp on a bit of paper.

In spite of the generally unfavorable conditions of last year, the savings banks of New York State made a good showing. Their surplus, their resources, and the amount due depositors all showed increases.

The term "Silver Republicans" is as much a contradiction of terms as "free trade Republicans." Both honest money and protection are cardinal Republican principles, and any organized body of men who reject these principles, and withdraw from the Republican party because they reject them, has no right to go about masquerading under the party name.

The election of Major McKinley was a popular uprising of the best elements of American citizenship. Such a large percentage of the legal voters of all the States was never polled before in the history of our politics. The election will also go on record as the cleanest, fairest, most honorably conducted of any contest in our political annals.

It is the ambition of the President-elect, above all other things, to advance the business interests of this country, to expand foreign markets and to contribute to the substantial restoration of abundant, normal prosperity. No man will be considered for an appointment of the slightest consequence who is not believed to be willing and able to do something to increase the demand for American products abroad.

Angels and Bagpipes.
In Gothic sculpture and tracery angels are sometimes portrayed practicing on the bagpipe. It was occasionally used in churches before the introduction of the organ, which occurred early in the fifteenth century.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

In the House Monday Representative Sawyer's bill, providing for the treatment of deformed children or those afflicted with curable maladies, at the University of Michigan hospitals, passed. The anti-buckwheat adulteration bill was sent through Friday. It is an absolute prohibition of the sale of adulterated buckwheat. The Kinnikin bill, providing for women physicians in asylums where female patients are confined, went through easily. The bill amending divorce laws of Michigan by demanding residence of one year in State, pending filing of bill, and that marriage must have been solemnized in this State, was given immediate effect. These bills passed the Senate: For the preservation of deer in Monroe County; insurance fire and accident insurance companies to do boiler, plate glass and liability insurance but not fire insurance; amending law for protection of children.

The Dudley beet sugar bounty bill passed both Houses Tuesday, and only the consent of the Governor keeps it from being law. Other bills passed by the Senate after the village incorporation act by providing for the sale of public lands, a two-thirds vote of the Common Council, granting to Common Council the power to have shade trees trimmed whenever they obstruct street lights, and providing that villages now having water works may make repairs on same without a vote of the people. These bills passed the House.

Providing for care of female insane by women physicians and attendants; providing that State Board submit plans of proposed buildings to the Board of Correlation; no money to be paid out until approval is secured; amending the law relative to taking school census, making it incumbent to take residence and street number and providing penalty for refusal to give information; making it unlawful to wear a G. A. R. button by anyone except members of the order in good standing.

A bill unking counties liable to persons or the families of persons injured or killed, and for property destroyed by mobs, was agreed to by the House in committee of the whole Wednesday. The \$40,000 appropriation asked for by the fire sufferers at Ontonagon has been cut by the Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee to \$25,000. The Senate has passed a medical registration bill designed to shut out the graduates of bogus medical colleges. The bill provides for a State board. Every physician practicing in Michigan will have to pass an examination before this board. The nomination of Milo D. Carpenter of Coldwater to be Commissioner of Insurance was confirmed. The House, in committee of the whole, agreed to the Dickinson bill for the relief of Mrs. M. J. M. M. A bill was passed providing that none but property owners shall be eligible to serve as school officers.

The House devoted its entire session Thursday to the consideration of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution in which the cities and villages home rule, permitting them to amend their charters by popular vote instead of appealing to the Legislature. A vote showed twenty votes less than the two-thirds necessary to pass the measure. The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the aid of the victims of the fire at Ontonagon and bids fair to go through the House. The fight between the commercial fishermen and the State Fish Commission is being waged vigorously. The fishermen say that to increase the size of the fish would practically ruin the business, in which they have more than \$1,000,000 invested, and that imposition of the proposed tax would be a greater burden than they can bear. On the other hand, the commissioners say, that unless the mesh is increased the fish will disappear within three years. The fishermen appear to have the whip hand this far.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor
THURSDAY, MAR. 25, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican State Ticket.

For Justice of Supreme Court,
CHARLES D. LONG, of INGHAM.

For Regents of State University,
W. J. CAWKER, of LENAWEE, and
C. D. LAWTON, of VAN BUREN.

Experiments in reform outside of the Republican party turn out badly. The one made in 1892 is a sample and it is to be hoped that it will never be repeated.

Between March 15th. and June 1st. seventy days will pass, and if Congress devotes itself to business as it should, it will finish up all the necessary legislation of the extra session in less time.

Nevada's member of Congress is lecturing on "The Famine in Gold." A production of over \$200,000,000 a year, and it is increasing at a rapid rate, is the famine referred to.

"President McKinley," says the Boston Globe, "begins business with a clean desk." And Secretary Gage begins business with a clean treasury. Democratic financiering cleaned it for him.—Kansas City Journal.

Japan deliberately drops the silver standard after devoting four years to the consideration of the matter. It knows from experience that working under the old ratio is a disadvantage to the people and to the government.—Globe Democrat.

Just one Democrat has occupied the presidential chair since 1861, and his own party insists that he was a terrific failure. He put more Democrats in office than the party was ever able to accomplish, and he did not fail to benefit himself financially.

Tom Watson says there are eight lions (long-eared, Ed.) in the new President's path. McKinley made his way through a whole menagerie last year, and his party caked them all except a few that are allowed to run at large and crop thistles.—Ex.

The Grant monument in New York city is to be dedicated on April 27th, and a magnificent demonstration will be held on that occasion. New York ought to celebrate the wiping away of the reproach of the many years during which the monument was not touched.—Exchange.

New South Wales recently entered upon a new experiment in a low tariff, and the result has been extreme distress. An official report says the result has been reduction in wages, workmen discharged, works closed and industries abandoned. That sounds much like our own experience.

Applicants for appointment to the few positions not gobbled by Cleveland, for the benefit of his friends, were badly disappointed when told that no appointments would be made except those that were absolutely necessary, until the tariff bill was passed, and they are leaving Washington feeling dejected.

The three-headed fusion combine is making touching appeals to the people to vote for Yale, and thus save the country from immediate destruction. The fusion joint committee can put more pain into a manifesto or an appeal than a boy ever got out of a peck of green apples.—Detroit Journal.

"To preserve the home market to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building; to render to labor liberal wages and adequate rewards"—this is McKinleyism, Republicanism, Protection.—N. Y. Press.

This department is out of politics, but it can't help remarking that the frequent recurrence of editorials headed "The passing of Grover Cleveland," indicates that the latest ex-President failed to scoop in the pot.—Omaha Herald (Dem.). From our point of view, he took the pot, as he retired so flush.

Silver is down very near the lowest point which it ever touched, while wheat is at a high level, and is likely to go higher. Nobody hears the parrot talk now of silver and wheat being yoked together, but this is because the silver issue is dead, temporarily or eternally. If the issue should be re-animated in 1900 the follies and falsehoods of 1896 would be repeated.—Globe Democrat.

William J. Bryan says if he had it to do over again that he would make no change in the campaign. It might be added that if the people had it to do over again they would make no change in the result.—Kansas City Journal.

The New York Evening Post boasts that Mr. Cleveland left more money in the treasury than he found there. Yes, he did leave part of the \$200,000,000 he realized from bond sales. It is borrowed money. We are paying interest on it. But he left it there.—Iowa State Register.

The Detroit Tribune, which was one of the most rabid advocates of the free silver candidates last fall, is now urging the election of Judge Long, the candidate for supreme justice. In reply to a protest from a free silver reader the Tribune editorially responds that it is supporting Judge Long because he possesses a valuable experience in the office for which he is a nominee, and because it believes his election will be best for all the interests of the state involved in the selection of such an officer. Similar reasons will win for Judge Long the votes of thousands who do not agree with him politically.—Cincinnati News and Express.

From an Ohio Minister.
I have used Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup for sore throat, weak lungs, coughs and colds; it surpasses all other remedies I have tried. With many thanks to the doctor for his valuable remedy, I remain,
Rev. G. W. HAGANS, Clyde, Ohio.

R. G. Dun & Co. in their review of trade for last week, say: "Though steadily increasing, business is still below its volume in former years of prosperity, and many express disappointment. Yet there is some gain every week with more hands at work, and more mills in operation, and the sure result, larger purchases for consumption, cannot be long delayed. In some branches it is felt already."

Little Maid o' Dreams.
Never dreamed of any thing so good for the human race as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. So pleasant to take and so potent as a cure for Constipation, Indigestion and Sickheadache, three of the greatest troubles that flesh is heir to. In 10c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at L. Fournier's.

Judge Chas. D. Long, Republican candidate for the Supreme Court, has been a member of that tribunal for one term, and has made an enviable record. Judge Long is one of the ablest jurists in the country. He is more than that, he is an honorable, upright citizen, a man absolutely honest and honorable, and totally incorruptible. He has a fine record as a soldier, and as one of the men whose pension was cut off under the rule of the rebel, Hoke Smith, he made a brave fight, that brought the Cleveland administration up standing. This action probably saved the pensions of thousands of other veterans, and should entitle the Judge to the gratitude of all patriotic people. Judge Long's nomination was unanimous, and his election should be as near unanimous as possible.—Alpena Pioneer.

Our Six Year Old Daughter.
Our six year old little daughter had a very sore throat, badly ulcerated, and coughed almost incessantly. Gave the White Wine of Tar Syrup according to directions and she began to improve immediately and soon got well. Mrs. Groves and I have recommended it to others, and we consider it the very best medicine in use. Rev. D. H. Groves, Pastor M. E. Church, Clarksville, Mo.

Both Cannot Be.

Just now there are two parties or two sets of men claiming to be Democrats. Their leaders and their principles are as different from one another as daylight is from darkness. They cannot both be right. It is important that the claims of these two sets of men be sifted and it be ascertained which one has a just right to the glorious inheritance of the time-honored Democratic party. As Democrats we look back to the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson to find the real principles of our party. If we can from their speeches, their messages and their public acts get a clear idea of what they believed and what they thought the best policy for the welfare of our country and its people, it would help us to answer the question: "Who are the Democrats of the present day?"

If we find that one of the parties which claims this great name is going in a direction which leads away from the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson, then we shall conclude that this party is using the great name of Democracy merely as a cloak to conceal something else; that it is trying to fool the people; that it is not honest.—Exchange.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$750 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

\$1.00 for 10c.
A gentleman from Farmer City, Ill., writes: "I have used your remedy, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and find it an excellent medicine. My whole family use it. Our baby is only six months old, and takes it freely. I would not be without it, if the 10c size cost me \$1.00. Lincoln, S. Payne. In 10c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes at L. Fournier's."

Last fall the people spoke for a Republican administration by one of the most decisive political victories in the history of the country. Will they be consistent, and follow to a successful finish, or will they begin to undo what they did last fall by electing to township, county and state offices our silver friends? No! The American people are noted for the courage and perseverance with which they work out their plans; and we do not believe that they will, in this instance, and just as the national and state officers have taken up the duties of their offices, begin to undo their work. Turn out and elect a good Republican township ticket and give the county and state tickets your earnest support.—Lewiston Journal.

It Leads.
Wherever it has been introduced, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin leads all other remedies in curing Constipation, Indigestion and Sickheadache. It only costs 10c for trial size (10 doses for 10 cents). Large size 50c and \$1.00. L. Fournier.

Lewiston Items—Journal.

Rev. J. M. Warren has just received a typewriter for his office.
Born, Sunday, to Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Enough, a twelve lb. boy.

Mrs. Roby, of Atherton, was visiting with Mrs. W. Alger, on Tuesday.
Sophia Sondrup left on Wednesday, for a short visit to Grayling.

Sheriff Nelson is attending to official business in Atlanta, this week.

At the village election in Hillman, the entire Republican ticket was elected.

Johanna Mason left on Wednesday for a short visit with friends in Grayling.

The blizzard which raged on Sunday, was one of the worst ever experienced in this section of the country.

Nels K. Nelson, the genial photographer of Grayling, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office on Wednesday.

We understand that the M. & H. Lumber Co. recently made the purchase of a large tract of pine, south of the Twin Lakes, at a cash consideration of about \$40,000.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of Michigan.—Department of State.

LANSING, March 5th, 1897.
To the Sheriff of Crawford County, Michigan:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that the Legislature of the State of Michigan has passed a Joint Resolution, of which I hereby certify that the following is a correct transcript of the engrossed copy now on file in the office of the Secretary of State:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article Ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed and submitted to the People of this State, that is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. The Board of Supervisors, or, in the county of Wayne and in the county of Kent, the Board of County Auditors, shall have the exclusive power to prescribe and fix the compensation for all services rendered for, and to adjust all claims against their respective counties, and the sum so fixed or defined, shall be subject to no appeal.

And he is further resolved, That said amendment shall be submitted to the people of this State at the election to be held on the first Monday in April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and that the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties of the State at least twenty days prior to such election, and the said sheriffs shall be required to give notice to the several townships, the same as for the election of Justices of the Supreme Court, and the said amendment shall be printed upon the official ballot used at such election as provided by law, as follows:

"Amendment to the Constitution to provide for a Board of Auditors for Kent County—Yes [] No []" All votes cast therefor shall be counted, canvassed and returned as for the election of a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State.

This joint resolution is ordered to take immediate effect.

Filed February 19th, 1897.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,
Secretary of State.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

The H. JOSEPH COMPANY will dissolve partnership April 25th., 1897. We are going to close

OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK
to settle up our affairs, and everything will be sold REGARDLESS OF COST.

We do not want to quote Prices, but call and see.
It will be for
YOUR INTEREST TO DO SO.

Remember that not a Dollars worth of Goods will be added to our stock. Take advantage of this great
DISSOLUTION SALE.
First come, first served.

This sale commences February 9th., and ends April 20th., and is for CASH ONLY.

H. JOSEPH COMPANY,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of Michigan.—Department of State.

LANSING, March 2d., 1897.
To the Sheriff of Crawford County, Michigan:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that the Legislature of the State of Michigan has passed a JOINT RESOLUTION, of which I hereby certify that the following is a correct transcript of the engrossed copy now on file in the office of the Secretary of State:

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the constitution of this State, relative to the salary of the Attorney General.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That an amendment to section one and article nine of the constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the judges of the circuit court shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the Attorney General shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars and he shall reside during his term of office, in the city of Lansing, and in person attend to the duties of his office; the Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars; the State Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the Commissioner of the State Land Office shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of their duties connected with their office. It shall not be competent for the Legislature to increase the salaries herein provided.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That said amendment shall be submitted to the People of the State of Michigan at the next Spring Election, on the first Monday in April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State, the time prior to said election required by law, and the said sheriffs are hereby required to give the several notices required by law. Each person voting for said amendment shall have written or printed on his ballot, as then provided by law, the words "Amendment to the constitution relative to the salary of the Attorney General—Yes," and each person voting against said amendment shall have on his ballot in like manner, "Amendment to the constitution relative to the salary of the Attorney General—No." The ballots shall in all respects be canvassed and returned made as in general election of State officers.

This Joint Resolution is ordered to take immediate effect.

Filed February 15th., 1897.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,
Secretary of State.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$750 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Louis E. Parker and Francis Parker, his wife, to Mary A. Westlake, dated August 2d., A. D. 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1887, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 155, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and to suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 8 per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for therein; the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate in the township of Woodburn, in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and more particularly described as follows: The west half of the west half of section thirty-four (34) township twenty-six (26) north of Range three (3) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, be the same more or less.

MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee.
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William Woodburn, and Mary Z. Woodburn, his wife, to Mary A. Westlake, dated June 12th, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1889, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 157, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Four hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and to suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the seventh day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 8 per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for therein; the premises being described in said mortgage as all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate in the township of Maple Forest in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The southwest quarter of the south east quarter, and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26), township twenty-eight (28) north of Range three (3) west, containing thirty (30) acres more or less, except one square acre of the south west corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section.

MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee.
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Notice of Meeting of Board of Registration.

To the Electors of the Township of Grayling.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Registration of the township of Grayling, will be held at the Town Hall, in said township, on Saturday, the 3d day of April, 1897, for the purpose of registering of all such persons as shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors in said township, who may apply for that purpose, and that said Board of Registration will be in session on the day and at the place aforesaid, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until one o'clock in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated this 15th day of March, A. D. 1897.

By order of the township Board of Registration.
WM. G. MABSH,
Township Clerk.

FRANKLIN HOUSE
Cor. Bates and
Larned Streets,
DETROIT,
MICH.
Rates, \$1.00 to
\$2.00 per Day.
Only one block from Woodward and
Jefferson Aves., Elevator Service, Steam
Heat, Electric Light, and Hot Water, Etc.
H. H. JAMES & SON, Props.

* * * * *

THIS SPACE

* * * BELONGS TO * * *

Salling, Hanson &
Company,
GRAYLING, - MICH.

LOOK OUT FOR
NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

* * * FRESH BULK
OYSTERS * * *

ORANGES, and LEMONS,
—ALSO A FULL LINE OF—
CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,
TABLETS, PENCILS, BOX PAPER, &c., at
J. W. SORENSON'S, Grayling, Michigan.

We will send you
"The Michigan Farmer"
—AND THE—
A BARGAIN!! "Crawford Avalanche" \$1.85
Both one year, for only

You can find no Agricultural paper that will give you as much solid, practical matter devoted to the farm as "The Michigan Farmer" with its twenty pages filled each week with articles from the most practical and successful farmers in the country.

The market reports are as complete and reliable as time and money can make them.

Send direct to "The Michigan Farmer," Detroit, Mich., for a free Sample Copy. Address all orders for subscription to the

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

\$1.00 —THE— \$1.00
WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.
The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

It is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly published today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest reports of all political affairs.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.

It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines.

Its Youth's Department is the finest of its kind.

It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day. The Inter-ocean gives twelve pages of reading matter each week and being published in a kitchen is better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Alleghany Mountains than any other paper.

\$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00

The Daily and Sunday Editions of The Inter Ocean are the best of their kind.

Price of Daily by mail, \$1.00 per year
Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year
Daily and Sunday by mail, \$3.00 per year
Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

The Avalanche.

J.C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, MAR. 25, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Sweet Mixed Pickles at Claggett's.

Rev. S. Edgcomb, is located at Fenton, Mich., for the present.

Ask for prosperity, at Claggett's.

W. O. Braden made a business run to Saginaw, last week.

Pure Buckwheat Flour, at Claggett's.

Miss Josie Jones returned from Detroit yesterday evening.

E. Cobb, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co.

Conrad Wehenus of Grove township, was in town, Saturday.

Men's Pitch Caps, 39 cents to close them out, at Claggett's.

T. Odell has invested in a strip of hardwood land in Beaver Creek.

T. M. Odell, of Center Plains, was in town, last Thursday.

John Hanna, of Beaver Creek township, was in town, last Thursday.

Archie Howe, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Thursday.

Otis Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town Friday.

John J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday and Tuesday.

David Ryckman, of Grove township, was in town, Monday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Wm. O. Braden returned from a business trip to Saginaw, last Sunday morning.

Green ground bones can be bought for 3 cents per pound, at Geo. W. Comer's. It makes hens lay.

Go to the Mother Goose entertainment at the Presbyterian Church, this evening.

Rev. R. L. Cope made a flying trip to Caro, last week, returning on Friday.

If your subscription is due, come in and pay it. Only one dollar a year, IN ADVANCE.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, March 27th.

Have you used Upper Crust Flour? If not, why not. Sold by S. S. Claggett.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 27th, at the usual hour.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

S. McIntyre came home from Wolverine, Friday, for a short visit with his family.

C. D. Vincent, of Standish, formerly of Center Plains, was in Roscommon, one day last week.

Geo. L. Alexander celebrated St. Patrick's day at Roscommon, last week.

Thos. Wakeley, Supervisor of Grove township was in town, last Thursday.

L. E. Parker, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Thursday.

Chas. Barber, Supervisor of Frederic township, was in town on business, last Thursday.

The masquerade party given by the Social Eight, last week, drew out a large crowd, and they had a very enjoyable time.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 210, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 27th, at the usual hour.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Mrs. Fournier's, Friday afternoon, March 28th, for work.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will give a Birthday Party at the church, on Friday evening, April 6th.

Miss Lillian Snively, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Richardson, returned to her home, at Roscommon, last week.

Dr. J. H. Curmulla reports the birth of a nine pound daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Steckert, of South Branch on Saturday last. All well and happy.—Ros. News.

If you are looking for bargains, to sure and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.50.

A. C. Cruzen, of Blaine, was in town Friday. He is keeping back-elor's fall on the Huxley place, and his wife holds the fort at the home-stead.

I wish to thank my friends who responded so freely to my relief, and hope they may never have the affliction to contend with that I do.

NELSON PERKINS.

Mrs. H. Davenport, of Frederic, was in town yesterday.

H. Schreiber of, Grove township, was in town, yesterday.

W. R. Love, of Center Plains, was in town, yesterday.

Yesterday was the 70th. birthday of Comrade Samuel Hempstead.

D. L. Whipple, who formerly lived in Ball township, has moved to Grayling.

The entire family of H. Feldhauser, of Blaine township, are down with La Grippe.

Wm. G. Marsh has been quite sick from an attack of La Grippe, for more than a week.

J. J. Coventry, Judge of Probate, has gone to Holly, for a week's visit with friends in that section.

Mrs. Maggie Lunden, of Otsego County, and two children, are visiting with Mrs. C. O. McCullough.

S. Hempstead is enjoying a visit from his brother James, who with his wife and daughter came up from their home in Flint, last week. It is their first visit in Grayling.

A second communication from Center Plains, descriptive of the Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Medcalf, is crowded out for want of space. Everybody will know that it was a happy time.

C. L. DeWaele says that he is in the race this spring for the office of Township Clerk. There is no question of his ability, and if nominated and elected will make a model official.—Ros. News.

An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the Masonic Hall and Opera House building fund, and all other interested parties, will be held at Masonic Hall, this (Thursday) evening, at 7.30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

We are obliged to pass a letter from Judge W. C. Johnson, of Grove, relative to the methods of keeping the account between the County Treasurer and Auditor General, for want of space. The Judge is entirely right in the premises, and investigation is now in progress in exactly the lines which he proposes.

Congressman R. O. Crump has introduced a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a fire-proof Land Office building at this place. The bill will probably be supported by the entire Michigan delegation, as it certainly should be, for the amount asked, while entirely sufficient, would be but a fair insurance of the valuable records in the office. We shall hope to see the bill pass during the present session.

Golden Wedding.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Medcalf, of Center Plains, was happily celebrated at their home, on Tuesday afternoon and evening, March 16th, by a goodly number of friends and neighbors and friends. A number of relatives and children were present, although the storm of the previous days made the roads almost impassable and very unpleasant.

The afternoon was spent in social converse, and talking over incidents of the past years, as experienced by those present.

At about 4 o'clock the bride-groom and bride received their marriage vows, and pledged their faith to each other. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. W. West, of Center Plains. The ceremony being over all availed themselves of the privilege of kissing the bride. Then came the cry: "Supper," and all gathered around the table, which was loaded with all the good things of life, and which seemed just suited to the taste of each one present.

Some time was spent in listening to the rehearsal by the bride, about the wedding dinner of fifty years ago.

After supper a dish of social conversation was served, and a hearty shaking of hands, wishing the bride and groom all kinds of good luck, and a pleasant journey through life.

The evening was improved by the young people in a social way, and tripping the light fantastic until the wee-hours of the morning, when all things assumed their natural course.

All returned home feeling they had an enjoyable time.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICES

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grain Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

3

Jack Pine Items.

Fine Spring weather.

Plenty of mud and water.

The mill dam at the grist mill in Luzerne is gone out, and grinding will be suspended for five or six weeks, to make the necessary repairs.

J. Funch, formerly of Pere Cheney, who has been in the Southern part of the state all winter, has been the guest of his relatives in this neighborhood for the past week. He is preparing to return to Southern Michigan, where he will join his wife, and where they intend to make their future home.

John Hartman, of Ball township, has commenced Spring work by hauling fertilizer on his land in Oscoda county.

David Ryckman, of Grove, has 20 cords of wood cut and hauled for summer use. He is now ready to commence farming as soon as the ground is in fit condition.

There will be a quarterly meeting at the Hartman school house, Dist. No. 7, of Grove. Elder J. B. Graft officiating. Services, March 27th, at 7.30 p. m., and Sunday, March 28th, at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend. X

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves is a vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Call on L. Fournier, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

It was learned late yesterday evening that Comrade Hempstead had reached the 70th milestone in his journey through life, and in celebrating that anniversary, as his recollection of the first might be dim, several of his comrades, accompanied by members of the W. R. C., concluded to surprise him and help brighten his close. They were hospitably received—conversation, charades, with oranges, fruits, etc., were indulged in until time for taps to be sounded, when Rev. Cope, on behalf of the G. A. R., presented him with an emblematic pin as a remembrance of the occasion, to which he feelingly responded. Birthdays are common, but the occasion warranted the saying: "That it was well to be there."

Good News.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are distributed FREE OF CHARGE by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung Diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the greatest triumph of medical science. For sale only by L. Fournier. Samples free. Large bottles 50 cents and 25 cents.

Demo-Pop Silver Ticket.

The following is the ticket nominated by the above party in Grayling township:

For Supervisor—James K. Wright.

" Clerk—Nelson Perkins.

" Treasurer—A. Taylor.

" H. P. (full term)—A. J. Rose.

" J. P. (vacancy)—D. McKay.

" Bd. of Review—J. F. Hum.

" Sch. Insp.—Flora M. Marvin.

" Constables—W. Wheeler, C. Hemmington, S. Ostrander, and Peter Jensen.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drug list.

Grayling Tp. Republican Caucus.

The caucus of the Republican voters of Grayling Tp. at the Town hall on Monday evening, the 22d, was called to order by the chairman of the township committee. On motion R. Hanson was elected temporary chairman and M. A. Bates temporary secretary. On motion the caucus adjourned to the Court House where it reassembled and was called to order by the chairman. On motion of C. T. Jerome, the temporary officers were made permanent. On motion the chair appointed Wm. Woodfield, Sr., C. T. Jerome and Geo. Dyer, to act as tellers. Justice Woodburn administered the oath of office. On motion the caucus then proceeded to ballot for township officers and the following are the nominations:

For Supervisor, John Staley.

" Clerk, John C. Hanson.

" Treasurer, John K. Hanson.

" Highway Com'r., J. E. McKnight.

" J. P., full term, W. Woodburn.

" J. P. vacancy, R. D. Conline.

" Board of Review, A. L. Pond.

" Sch. Inspector, C. T. Jerome.

" Constables, Hugh Oaks, A. Rasmussen, Ben Kraus and Peter Rasmussen.

On motion M. A. Bates, C. T. Jerome and Geo. S. Dyer were elected township committee, for the ensuing year.

SPECIAL SALES, EVERY DAY!

AT THE STORE OF

S. S. CLAGGETT,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND

everything new and up to date. A new stock of Goods at Popular Prices.

Our aim is to please Everybody, and we have selected a Stock to suit all. You will find the latest designs in

DRESS GOODS,

WASH GOODS of every description,

LINENS, HOSIERY,

UNDERWEAR,

RIBBONS, NOTIONS,

LACES, TRIMMINGS.

EMBROIDERIES,

LACE CURTAINS,

BED SPREADS,

Ladies' Wrappers and Shirt Waists.

We sell the BEST Fifty Cent Corset on Earth!

Also a full line of the latest styles in

MEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Our Grocery Department is Stocked with the best

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, EXTRACTS, LARD, FLOUR

Smoked Meats, Etc., that Money can buy.

Visit Our STORE for Bargains.

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

TO RENT—New House, containing five rooms and a pantry. Enquire at this office. J. C. HANSON.

For Rent or Sale

The house dwelling on Cedar street. Good location for a Milliner. For terms, etc., inquire of

W. S. HEMPSTEAD.

Go and hear Mother Goose and Uncle Sam, at the Presbyterian Church, to-night, March—25th. Admission 10 cents.

Public Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendents of the Poor, from the physicians of Crawford County, until April 10th, 1897, for the treatment (including medicine) of the County Poor, for the ensuing year. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

P. AEBLI, Sec'y.

Announcement!

Mrs. Meadows informs us that she has engaged a dressmaker for the coming season, a Mrs. Hyndman, of Bay City, formerly of Hawley's Dry Goods Store. She will be here about April 1st. She is highly recommended, and those desiring dresses for Easter, had better bring them in as soon as possible.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Consumption and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Sankey's New Sacred Song.

Evangelist Ira D. Sankey, the singer and composer, has written a new sacred song for the April Ladies Home Journal. He has given it the title of "The Beautiful Hills," and considers it superior to his famous "Ninety and Nine." Mr. Sankey wrote it with the special view of its appropriateness for outdoor choral singing—for camp-meetings and other religious and semi-religious gatherings.

The true Remedy.

W. M. Reple, Editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief" says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy, until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough &c." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures, and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

4

Eggs For Sale.

Single Comb Barred Plymouth Rock \$1.00 per 13. Rose Comb Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13; Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$1.50. These eggs are from pure bred fowls, bought of Jas. A. Tucker, of Concord, Mich., one of the best pure poultry breeders in the state, having won over 200 regular and special prizes at the largest shows in Michigan this year.

GEO. CONER,

Grayling, Mich.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR

women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

4

Wood for Sale.

I wish to dispose of my entire stock of wood, at once. I will sell and deliver the same at 75 cents per cord, either Jack Pine or Tamarack. Wood can be seen in my yard, on Ogemaw street.

PHILIP J. MOSHER.

Montmorency County must be a rare field for business. With a population of less than 3000 it has three newspapers, seven or eight doctors, four lawyers and a large number of would-bees of all professions.—Alpena Pioneer.

"That Tired Feeling"

overcomes us when inferior preparations are recommended by unscrupulous dealers as "just as good as Foley's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup," when we know the unequalled merits of this great medicine. L. Fournier.

The Grand Army Post at Mio, Oscoda county, has succumbed to the hard times. All members of that organization will be heartily welcomed, if they should conclude to join. Marvin Post, No. 240, of this place.

To Consumptives.

As an honest remedy Foley's Honey and Tar does not hold out false hopes in advanced stages, but truthfully claims to give comfort and relief in the very worst cases, and in the early stages to effect a cure. L. Fournier.

There will be a meeting of the Grayling Free Silver Club at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, the 26th, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

Have You had the Grip?

If you have, you probably need a reliable medicine like Foley's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs and stop the racking cough incidental to this disease.

Beaver Dam, O., Aug. 27th, '95.

My daughter, after being threatened by four doctors, and being given up for lost, a neighbor recommended Foley's Kidney Cure. To day she is able to walk several miles without fatigue. I feel we would have lost her if it was not for your medicine. Respectfully Mrs. J. M. BAILEY.

L. FOURNIER.

The Lewiston Journal has again changed hands, and the new proprietors are H. H. Fuller, Commissioner of Schools of Montmorency County, and R. J. Craig, an old employee of the office. "May they live long and prosper," is the wish of the AVALANCHE.

4

MY WAY

OR

CONDUCTING A

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* * *

TO DO IT RIGHT. MAKE THE

Prices Right, and treat the people Right. You need not take my word for it, but spend your Stray Nickels with me, and if you are not satisfied, you can get your

MONEY BACK. I am keeping

lots of things that you need, and I want you to learn right away that mine is a pleasant place to trade at. I want you at

all times to feel that you are not in the way in

my store whether you are buying or not.

I'll not snuff at your Nickel Trade, either, but give you its value,

and thank you, too.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

—DRUGGIST—

DR. J. A. ELLIS

DENTAL SURGEON.

Office, in Mrs. S. C. Knight's Parlor

GRAYLING, MICH.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:55 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sun-

day, arrives at Mackinaw, 6:00 P. M.

5:25 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at

Mackinaw 7:15 A. M.

10 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30

P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

5:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay

City, 5:35 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P. M.

5:55 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives

Bay City 7:50 A. M. Detroit, 11:00 A. M.

7:25 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at

Bay City 7:30 P. M.

Lewiston Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A. M.

Arr. 2:05 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,

GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD,

Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

Public Notice.

EARLY DAYS OF OIL.

BEGINNING OF PETROLEUM DAYS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Growth and Collapse of the Tremendous Boom that Followed—One Resident who Objected to the Greenish Scum and Left for Canada.

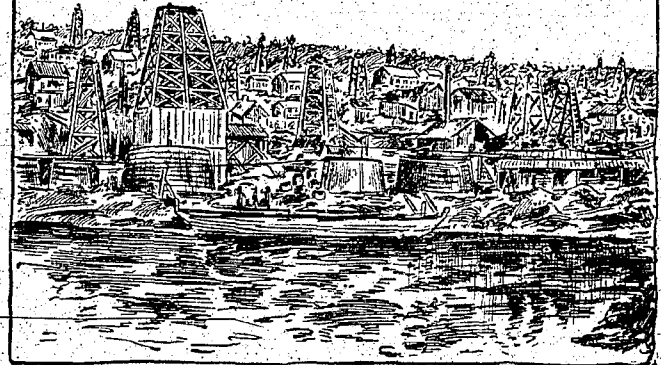
The First Strike.

The story of the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania and the stirring incidents connected therewith is an interesting chapter in the country, with which our readers are undoubtedly familiar. But there are many facts of interest prior to the boring of the wells that are known to but few.

It is related of a discouraged pioneer resident of what afterward became famous as the Oil Creek region that his interest was sufficiently awakened by reports, which reached him in some way, of possibly rich deposits of coal oil across the Canadian border, to cause him to leave Oil Creek and repair to Canada. One of the objectionable features of the farm he left, according to the story, was the oozing of a greenish scum to the surface of the streams, so much that at the point where his horses and cattle drank it was necessary to construct a surface dam, in order that the animals might drink without being compelled to dip through the noxious deposit floating on the surface of the water. This floating substance was of an oily nature and long had been used in the war paints, rites and medicines of the Indians of the region, from whom it derived its name—Seneca oil. No thought, however, of the immensity of the supply of the multiplied uses to which it might be put was entertained by any one. The oily wealth the restless settler sought in Canada failed to materialize at that time.

Meanwhile, in the form of the deep-seated scum oozing from the old Oil Creek farm he had deserted, it was making the effort nature afforded to force upon the world more fitting recognition of the volume and value of it stored in the hidden natural reservoirs from which it came. This oil found its way to the surface at various points along the creek flats, notably in the vicinity of the lumber mill of Brewer, Watson & Co., perhaps a mile south of Titusville. Eventually a high value was put upon it for medicinal purposes, and the gathering of it—principally by the process of soaking it from the water with blankets—became quite a profitable business. It also had a limited use as a lubricant, and a more limited use as an illuminant in its crude state.

In the days just prior to the discovery of oil the Oil Creek valley, from Titusville southward to the Allegheny River, or to the present site of Oil City,



A TYPICAL OIL TOWN IN THE EARLY SIXTIES.

a distance of about twenty miles, was practically uninhabited. Titusville was a little lumbering village. It was not until 1857 that it was believed that oil existed in sufficient quantities for commercial purposes, and in that year drilling through rock was begun at Titusville under the direction of Col. Edwin L. Drake, who had been a railroad contractor at New Haven, Conn. His salary was to be \$1,000 a year and the company had provided him with \$1,000 with which to begin the work of sinking a well. The little village afforded but few of the necessary equipments for the work, and the funds were soon exhausted. The company, losing faith in the enterprise and becoming indifferent, failed to advance Col. Drake more money. It was then the latter's troubles began. The drillers he had engaged failed to appear. This was due in part to the report spread over the regions that Drake was crazy in believing that oil would be found by drilling into the rock. But his faith on this point was unshaken, after his study of the salt wells and other investigations of insanity, only served to intensify his determination to demonstrate that the theory was correct. It was not until the middle of June, 1859, that he was able to proceed with the well, and then only from outside assistance.

The First Completed Well. On Saturday, August 28, 1859, the drill at the shallow depth of 69½ feet, about 35 feet in the rock, dropped into a crevice as the day's work was being finished, and the tools were pulled out until Monday morning. The following day, Sunday, the senior driller, "Uncle Billy" Smith, strolled down to the well and saw what seemed to be oil within a few feet of the top. He dipped an improvised bailer into the well and it came up filled with petroleum. Thus was the first oil well conceived and completed. It was not the first artesian well in which oil was found, but it was the first well sunk for oil.

The period in which the high-tide mark was reached in the regions in the volume of business, in interest and population, was in the six years following Col. Drake's strike. The climax of that period found 100,000 people in the regions which had been practically a wilderness but a few years before. Through the striking of the Drake well caused feverish excitement at once, an immediate influx of people to the regions and sent skyward the value of lands along the creek, there was a bar to the boom in the limited means for storing and marketing the product. Within three years the supply so much exceeded the demand that the price dropped from 60 cents a gal-

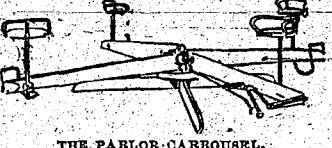
lon to 10 cents a barrel. There were three big wells at this period, which averaged 2,500 or 3,000 barrels a day, and several hundred small ones. For lack of storage and shipping facilities a great quantity of oil was wasted. In 1862 a small lake of petroleum was kept between the big Fountain and Empire wells and many a boatload was procured at 10 cents a barrel. In the years 1864 and '65 the boom reached its climax and then began its rapid decline.

NEW AMUSEMENT FOR CHILDREN

A Parlor Merry-Go-Round Which Is Operated by the Foot.

The newest and most popular amusement or game for children is a parlor merry-go-round or carousel, which is operated by the foot like a bicycle. It is a tiny arrangement, made in two sizes, a ten-foot circle or a fourteen-foot circle. The smaller ones have four seats, but can be arranged with four more, thus seating eight little ones at a time. For ordinary use the smaller ones are popular, the additional seats being added when a larger party wishes to ride. It is noiseless, strong, and handsome, made of hard wood, steel, and iron. The wood is natural oil-finish, and the metal parts painted black or bronze. It can be taken apart or put up in five minutes without any tools, and one, two, three, or four can ride it. It runs either forward or backward with equal ease.

While it is made expressly for the house, it can be taken out of doors or to entertainment halls, and in case of

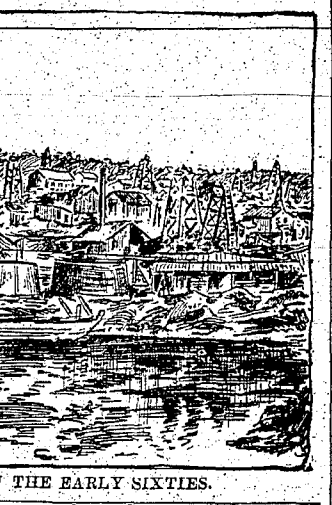


THE PARLOR CAROUSEL.

warm weather a canopy can be had of either size to protect the children from the heat of the sun. As children are always attracted by a merry-go-round, this one, on a small scale for the home or lawn, will prove exceedingly popular.

The Polar Snow Cap of Mars.

We have received the following information from America: "A telegram received at Harvard Observatory on Jan. 11 from Lowell Observatory, now located near the City of Mexico, says that a rift has been observed since Jan. 7 in the north polar cap of Mars in longitude 40." This "rift" is probably similar to those observed at the opposition of 1894, in the southern cap. Prof. W. E. Pickering, with a six-inch telescope, found one in May 22, crossing the cap from longitude 330 to 170. This grew considerable in size, measurements made on June 6 and 15 indicating a width of 100 and 350 miles respectively. Mr. Douglass also during the same month, June 10, detected a second and third rift, the latter running from longitude 170 to 90. The sequence of the



phenomena observed seems to indicate that they are due to the lower levels at the poles being uncovered; in this way, as the snow melts, the bare ground is exposed, appearing dark in contrast to the snow still lying on the more elevated heights. Their broadening is then a natural result of the departing snow, and indicates that the polar cap is at that time in a far advanced state of disintegration.—Nature.

The Vendish Tongue in Germany. Consul General De Kay writes for the Century a paper on the Serbian Swamp Vendland under the title of "An Inland Venice." Mr. De Kay says: These people speak German to the lords as we pass Vendish to our boatman; but the Vendish is disappearing because, for the sake of the army, its teaching is discouraged. Throughout all this district, far over into Saxony, only a few churches still offer sermons in the old tongue. Yet if the Vendish tongue disappears the names of places will tell the tale, even as such names in Brandenburg and Saxony still do. Dresden, Leipzig, there are Vendish words—or call them Slavic, with the broader term that now means the race. And hereabout are Cottbus, Vetschau, Mueschen, Brahmow, Babow, Duing, Radstutz, Leipe, Leide, Blyghre, Straupitz and Lubben. And the fables that wind or shoot straight in and out of forest and cleared fields retain Vendish names: Mutiniza, Blushniza, Rogazo, Zschapigk, Polezobroitz, and Nabasatz. Efforts have been made to give German names to many of them, but country people everywhere are great holders to precedent, and the people who stick so tightly to their old costume are not going to give up their place names without a struggle.

To Revolutionize Can-Making. One of the pioneer fruit-canneries of California has just perfected an invention that will revolutionize the can-making industry. This machine can be operated by a child. It is fed at one end with sheets of tin of the proper size, and it turns out at the other end sixty-four cans of any size every minute. At this rate the machine will produce 38,400 cans in ten hours. All the joining of seams and soldering is done by parts of the machine. With a number of these machines one factory would be able to supply all the cans used on that coast for fruit, vegetables and salmon at one-tenth of the present cost.

Very few people realize the solemnity of attaching their signature to a note.

SIX "GREAT POWERS" OF EUROPE.



NE hears much these days of the "great powers" of Europe and their remarkable "concert" to maintain Moslem rule in Crete and to coerce Greece into letting the despised Turk have his way in the ancient island. What are the powers and why are they so concerned about the affairs of little Greece and little Crete? The great powers are Russia, England, France, Germany, Italy and Austria. The remainder of Europe is insignificant beside them. The rulers or statesmen of these principal countries of Europe play at politics perpetually and maintain immense standing armies in order that no single power may overstep the boundaries that have been fixed on the map of Europe. The chief question is to prevent further aggrandizement in the way of territory. The "peace of Europe," which seems to be so prized by the politicians abroad, is not so much peace as it is the stability of the status. The powers are afraid that if Greece is not coerced Russia will place its big foot on Turkey, and thus, being in control of Greece, might stand in Crete as the master of Egypt and the possessor of the best trade emporium in all the Mediterranean. If it were simply a question of Cretan independence the great powers would not be at all concerned, and Cretan and Turk would be allowed to fight it out if "Christian sentiment" did not actually take the island from the sultan and add it to the other small and amply protected countries with a European prince on the throne. The rulers of the great powers are Victoria, Queen of Great Britain; Wilhelm, Emperor of Germany; Nicholas, Czar of Russia; Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria; Umberto, King of Italy, and Francis Felix Faure, President of France. Of these powers Russia, Germany and Austria are most without the control of the people.—The governments of the other countries are more or less influenced by the popular feeling. Mutual hatred reigns between the powers, notwithstanding that their royal families are, many of them, closely united by blood and marriage.

ONE OF THE OLDEST SHIPS.

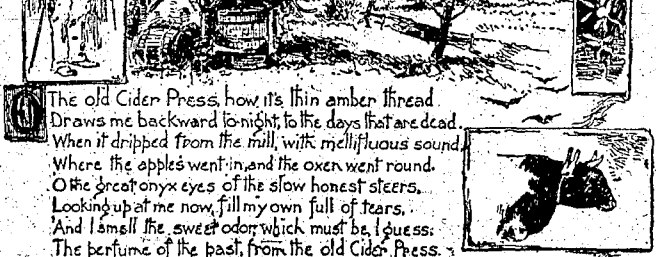
American Bark 135 Years Old Doing Duty in English Waters.

The bark True Love, built in Philadelphia in 1764, has been found upon search to be yet afloat in the capacity of a coal hulk, engaged in active trade at the age of 135 years. This discovery was made through a casualty recorded in the Maritime Exchange as follows: True Love, bark, was in collision with schooner Gravesend, of London, off Gravesend, and had port quarter damaged to such an extent that it was found necessary to tow her to Rochester, and she arrived at that place in charge of the tug Commadore. True Love was not only gutted her hull and her masts, but has also outlived every craft that was built in her time and for many years afterward, and this fact, coupled with the report that the historic craft is still engaged in active pursuits, places Philadelphia at the very top notch as a shipbuilding center.

In 1764, when the famous old craft was launched on the banks of the Delaware, although her length was but 96 feet 8 inches, she was then the largest vessel of commerce that the Delaware had ever floated. Contrast this with the dimensions of the huge Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamship Pennsylvania, the latest addition to commerce, whose length is 587 feet, while the new White Star liner building is 704 feet long, and one will be amazed with the magnitude of the modern ship of commerce. The True Love upon being completed sailed away from Philadelphia early in 1765, and no record is had of her return to this city until August 22, 1873, when at the age of 109 years she came into port from Irgut, Greenland, with a cargo of koryllite, in command of Capt. Thomas Nathaniel, consigned to B. Crowley. She was discharged here and surveyed by the American Lloyd's in October, 1873, and sailed away, never to return again. Upon her arrival shortly after in London she was sold and turned into a coal hulk, in which capacity she still serves.

The dimensions of this famous True Love are: Length, 96 feet 8 inches; beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 17 feet. She measured 290 tons register, and like all old craft, carried very little more cargo.

The discovery that there was still afloat a Philadelphia-built vessel of such an age has caused much comment on the floors of the Maritime Exchange, and some shipping men are of the opinion that this old craft should, if possible, be purchased as a relic.



The old Cider Press, how its thin amber thread Draws me backward to the days that are dead. When it dripped from the mill with mellow sound, Where the apples went in and the oxen went round. O the great oxen eyes of the slow honest steers, Looking up at me now, full of joy and tears, And I smell the sweet odor which must be guess: The perfume of the past, from the old Cider Press.

The old Cider Press, on the old orchard hill, Where the brook was the hem, and the forest the fill Of that arched heaven, we called the old farm. Where we walked with the Lord and took hold of His arm. Yellow Bellflower and Pippin, red Baldwin and Blush, You were pressed into pulp as the great cities crush. And the devil drinks the brew from the big Cider Press.

bonnie, barefooted, led by the twilight pasture bars, With the fields full of flowers, and skies full of stars, Go not to the town, with its smoke and its grime, To dabble in its dirt and to die ere your time. O beside where the wind whistles wide over the wheat, Where the birds and the bees, and the blossoms repeat, Your laugh, when the loss of your heart answers yes, And you both sip the juice of the old Cider Press.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

SUFFERINGS AT THE FRONT.

Terrible Scenes that Followed the Battle of Cold Harbor.

"Campaigning With Grant," by General Horace Porter, running as a serial in The Century, reaches the battle of Cold Harbor in the March number. General Porter says: The general-in-chief realized that he was in a swampy and sticky portion of the country. The malaria was highly productive of disease, and the Chichomly fever was dreaded by all the troops who had a recollection of its ravages when they campaigned in that section of the country two years before. The operations had been so active that precautions against sickness had necessarily been much neglected, and the general was anxious, while giving the men some rest, to improve the sanitary conditions. By dint of extraordinary exertions the camps were well policed, and large quantities of fresh vegetables were brought forward and distributed. Cattle were received in much better condition than those which had made long marches and had furnished beef which was far from being wholesome. Greater attention was demanded in the cooking of the food and the procuring of better water. Dead animals and offal were buried, and more stringent regulations were enforced throughout the entire command.

What was most distressing at this time was the condition of affairs at the extreme front. No one who did not witness the sights on those portions of the line where the opposing troops were in exceptionally close contact can form an idea of the sufferings experienced. Staff officers used to work their way daily to the advance points, so as to be able to report with accuracy these harrowing scenes. Some of the sights were not unlike those of the "bloody angle" at Spotsylvania. Between the lines where the heavy assaults had been made there was in some places a distance of thirty or more yards completely covered by the dead and wounded of both sides. The bodies of the dead were festering in the sun, while the wounded were dying a torturing death from starvation, thirst, and loss of blood. In some places the stench became sickening. Every attempt to make a change in the picket line brought on heavy firing, as both sides had become nervous from long watchfulness, and the slightest movement on either front led to the belief that it was the beginning of an assault. In the night there was often heavy artillery firing, sometimes accompanied by musketry, with a view to deterring the other side from attacking, or occasioned by false rumors of an attempt to assault. The men on the advance lines had to lie close to the ground in narrow trenches, with little water for drinking purposes, except that obtained from surface drainage. They were subjected to the broiling heat by day and the chilling winds and fogs at night, and had to eat the rations that could be got to them under the greatest imaginable discomfort.

Getting Out Coal.

The miner himself, down in the very vermillion appendix of the earth, uses now a diamond drill and much gunpowder, and furnishes his own tools. He works in pairs, and the two men together, under the most favorable circumstances, can "get out" seven wagon-loads of coal a day, if allowed to work full time. "Wagon" is the name they give to the little cart that is used in the mine, which holds two and a half tons. The pay is 65 cents a wagon, so it is possible for a miner to make \$225 a day, out of which he must pay for his powder. But there is an inspector at the top of the shaft to examine every wagon-load, who knows as much about "dockage" as a sea captain. About age here means docking 50 much from the pay when there is too much slate in the coal. He may knock off a quarter, or half, or the whole of the pay, if the per centage of slate is too large.

The first real handling of the coal is when the miner shovels it into his wagon, and after that all the other mine processes are automatic. The wagon is hoisted like lightning on the car, which we would call the elevator, and at the top the coal is dumped into a chute, which carries it to the breaker. It is in big lumps at first, but the breaker attends to that.

It is a real coal baron, that breaker. It swallows down the great lumps and digests them and turns them out in eight sizes. The very smallest is called rice coal, no bigger than grains of rice. The next is buckwheat, and the next pea; but those three sizes are used only by manufacturers. The coal, growing larger at every step, nut, stove, egg, broken, and steamboat. The breaker, if provided with double rockers, and manned by sixty-five men and boys, will "run out" 255 wagons of coal a day, equal to 712 tons. From this one-fourth is to be subtracted for slate and dirt, leaving 534 tons of marketable coal a day. And each mine has, of course, as many breakers as necessary.

From the breaker the coal goes automatically through the washery, and comes out, still automatically, ready to be sold or shipped.—New York Times.

Hot Milk as a Tonic.

If anyone doubts the nourishing properties of milk, let a test be made of the following preparation of it. When very weary or weak from exhaustion heat some milk to the scalding point, until a thin skin begins to wrinkle upon the surface, and then drink it as hot as possible. It refreshes almost instantly and restores exhausted vitality to a surprising extent as soon as it is taken. It is more nutritious than any of the best teas made from meat extracts, or that made from fresh beef which is carefully strained, as many of the recipes direct that it shall be.

Father of The Commons.

C. P. Willers, "Father of the House of Commons," who has just celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday, has represented Wolverhampton uninterruptedly for sixty-two years.

Moose and deer have been given protection in all parts of New Hampshire at all seasons of the year until the year 1901.

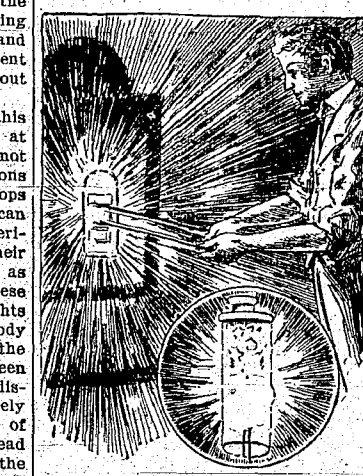
There are 425 schools in the State of Wyoming.

LIGHT AND HEAT ABUNDANT.

And at a Cost that Even the Poorest Can Afford Details.

Fancy lighting a six-room dwelling house with the finest illuminating gas known for about 60 cents a month, and at the same time free from the regular visits of the meter-man. Imagine, if you can, heating a fair-sized room with a globe that can be moved from place to place and not give the slightest odor to the least bit dangerous, for about 2 cents a day when the weather is so cold it has to be burned all the time. Fancy doing the cooking for a large family for about 30 cents a month and without any more trouble than an ordinary gas stove gives. Truly this seems like some Utopian dream, but in fact is one of the assured possibilities of the near future. And this will all come about through the production of the wonderful substance known as calcium carbide.

It is less than two years since the discovery of a means of manufacturing this valuable material, and during that time hundreds of men have been at work in all parts of the world trying to

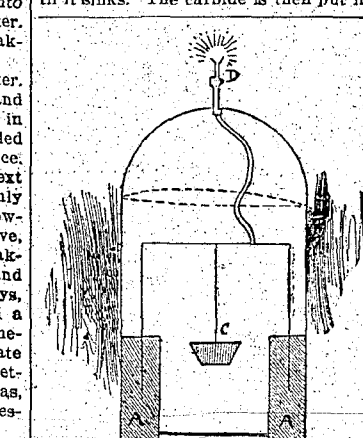


EXPERIMENTING WITH CALCIUM CARBIDE

and methods for its practical production. From all that can be learned this has been found in San Francisco. Calcium carbide will yield the finest illuminating gas known, and at about one-tenth the cost of common coal gas. It can be produced in a generator no bigger than a wash tub in quantities sufficient to light a large-sized dwelling. Such an apparatus costs only a few dollars, and is beyond the possibility of getting out of order. Calcium carbide will also produce absolutely pure alcohol at a cost of not more than 3 cents a quart. This will also be free from fuel oil and all other impurities so that as good whisky can be made from it in twenty minutes as can be produced by the old method of distillation in twenty years. But of course, the importance of the alcohol lies in the fact that it will be cheap enough to burn and be free from all danger and odor.

Mr. Ralph L. van der Nalieu, of the School of Engineering of San Francisco, has been doing the experimenting in the production of calcium carbide, and it is to his efforts that the cost of it has been cut down to almost nothing. By the methods heretofore employed, the lowest cost was 12 cents per pound; Mr. van der Nalieu has reduced that to 1½ cents per pound.

After the product is made its usefulness begins. To make acetylene gas it is only necessary to put the calcium carbide in water. There is a sizzling like burning lime and the vapor generated is inflammable. If the carbide is placed in an inverted bucket in a pan of water the gas will be retained and can be allowed to escape as needed. A pound of calcium carbide will generate five cubic feet of gas, or enough to produce a 125-candle-power light for four hours. This, distributed through five or six burners, will be enough to light an ordinary dwelling the whole evening with a light about twice as strong as those in general use. The generator is simplicity and cheapness. Only two tanks. The lower is partly filled with water and the upper is placed open end down into it. A valve is opened to allow the air to escape until it sinks. The carbide is then put in



ACETYLENE GAS GENERATOR.

and in a very few minutes there will be gas all over the house. As there is no pressure anywhere it must follow that there can be no explosion unless light is forced into the tank, an operation almost impossible, as one can find out by trying to do the same thing to an ordinary coal oil lamp.

George Miller, a graduate of Hamburg University, Germany, is at present experimenting with the product of calcium carbide. He has been trying a stove that seems to be all that is required. It is in the form of a globe and when filled with a quart of alcohol will remain almost red hot for twelve or fifteen hours.

Would Not "Hold Still."

Everybody who knows an amateur photographer is familiar with the excuses that are presented for failures. Sometimes these excuses strain the credulity a little.

"I tried the other day," said one amateur to another, "to get an instantaneous view of Bunker Hill Monument." "Well, did you succeed?" "Succeed? No! It must have moved just as I exposed the plate."

San News.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

- Review Lesson for March 28.
1. Christ's Ascension. Acts 1: 1-14
 2. The Holy Spirit Given. Acts 2: 1-13
 3. A Multitude Converted. Acts 2: 32-47
 4. The Lame Man Healed. Acts 3: 1-16
 5. The Boldness of Peter and John. Acts 4: 1-14
 6. True and False Giving. Acts 4: 32; 5: 1-11
 7. The Prison Opened. Acts 5: 17-32
 8. The First Christian Martyr. Acts 6: 8-15; 7: 54-60
 9. The Disciples Dispersed. Acts 8: 1-17
 10. The Ethiopian Convert. Acts 8: 26-40
 11. Saul, the Persecutor, Converted. Acts 9: 1-12; 17-20
 12. Christian Self-Restraint. 1 Cor. 9: 19-27

Historical Summary.

The lessons of the quarter, excluding the last, cover the period from the ascension of Christ to the conversion of Saul; from A. D. 30 to (probably) A. D. 37. This is the first of the three periods into which the history of the church in the first century naturally falls: (1) 30-37; (2) 37-48, from Saul's conversion to his death—characterized by his missionary activity and work of training churches; (3) 48-100, the spread of the church throughout the known world; persecutions; writing of the gospels. Perhaps the first period, characterized by the supremacy of the church at Jerusalem, should be extended to Paul's first missionary journey, some eight years after Saul's conversion. The lessons may be placed in three groups as follows:

- (1) The church enters on its divine mission.
 - (a) With the parting command of Christ (Lesson 1).
 - (b) With the endowment of the Spirit (Lesson 2).
 - (c) With signs of redeeming power manifest (Lesson 3).
- (2) The church continues to grow, notwithstanding the opposition of the rulers.
 - (a) A typical miracle (Lesson 4).
 - (b) The leading apostles attacked but unshaken (Lesson 5).
 - (c) Internal blessings and difficulties (Lesson 6).
 - (d) The apostles divinely restored to work (Lesson 7).
 - (e) Storm and stress. The church violently attacked and scattered, and the beginnings of a larger future (Lesson 8).
 - (f) The first martyr (Lesson 9).
 - (g) The church scattered (Lesson 9).
 - (h) A typical conversion of a foreigner (Lesson 10).
 - (i) The church's greatest enemy becomes her greatest leader—the apostle of world-wide evangelization (Lesson 11).
- (3) The characteristics of these three groups are fairly well marked. The first, which includes the ascension and Pentecost, is the time of spiritual exaltation and exuberance, a newly found power, the beauty of beginnings. The second, which covers nearly the middle of the century, is a period of steady growth within the narrow limits of Jerusalem; opposition met and held back; the beginnings of organization in the church, with appointment of deacons and a semi-constant holding of property. The third, covering a few months in 36 or 37, is the period of the first violent shock which the church had to meet, in which it lost a young and more eloquent leader—Stephen, and gained a young and more eloquent leader—Saul. The latter is the dominant force in the history of the following thirty years, which we are to study during the next eight months.

How to Teach the Lesson.

One suggestion how to make the review interesting is to make effective use of the two appearances of Christ in the quarter's lesson, at the beginning and at the end: the ascension, and the appearance to Saul on the road to Damascus. Recalling the circumstances of the first appearance, the second, group the rest of the events under some such head as "What the Lord saw during his seven years in heaven." For a previous period of three years he had been journeying up and down the land preaching and working wonders, but chiefly training disciples. No one had left the world for seven years; though still present in his Spirit. During those years his followers achieved a first wonderful success, then settled down to steady work, disturbed but not frustrated by opposition without, the treachery within; finally, they were thrown into temporary confusion by violent persecution, and scattered abroad to begin the execution of the Great Commission entrusted to them seven years before. At this point, the end of the first act of the great drama, a new figure is to appear, to work out divine plans of unimagined magnitude, and to summon him into the action the Lord once more becomes visible to mortal eyes, looking upon the earth for which so little, comparatively, had been done during his absence. His words were a reproach to a typical Jew of the best sort for a selfishness and rebellion which had been his constant display towards their natural Lord and Master. The net result of those seven years, then, had been a little leavening of the lump, a small harvest from a small sowing. The events of the last months had started the disciples from their comfortable enterprise of municipal organization, and the beginning of a new era was at hand.

Next Lesson—"Peter Working Miracles."—Acts 9: 32-49.

Nuggets of Truth.

You cannot make the Christian life easy. A heavy cross and much self-denial are involved in it. Good work, and much of it, attends it.

Our rest is not here. Why are people not satisfied to reach heaven in Christ's way? Why will they try to devise some other method? The old way is safe and sure. There can be no other. Jesus said that "whoever seeketh to climb up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber."

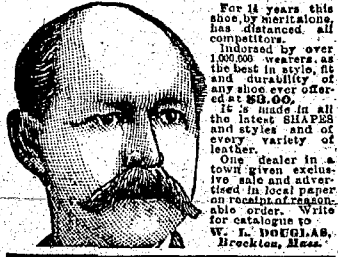
The Need of Pardon.

Peace with God is impossible without pardon. No child can feel comfortable under the roof of its father with the sting of guilt in its conscience and the sense of sin, not as yet forgiven. An unforgiven sin is like a thorn in the flesh—a constant source of irritation and a menace to the health of the body. It must be removed, and the sooner the better. The longer it remains the more grievous the mischief and the more difficult the task of removing it.

Hospitality.

Hospitality is a Christian virtue, and it is one of the most effective modes of evangelization. Few efforts for the good of others are more fitted to be effective than when Christian men and women of standing invite to their tables the young and the humble, who see there the culture and the charm of a Christian home.—J. H. Stalker.

**1,340,000
CONSTANT WEARERS.
DOUGLAS \$3
SHOE
BEST IN THE WORLD.**



Merit Wins.
The invention of Alabastine marked a new era in wall coating, and from the standpoint of the building owner was a most important discovery. It has from a small beginning branched out into every country of the civilized world. The name "Alabastine" has become a household word, and property owners that manufacturers of cheap kalsomine preparations are now calling them by some other name, and attempting to sell on the Alabastine company's reputation.

Through extensive advertising and personal use, the merits of the durable Alabastine are so thoroughly known that the people insist on getting these goods and will take no chance of spoiling their walls for a possible saving of a few cents at the most. Thus it is again demonstrated that merit wins, and that manufacturers of first-class articles will be supported by the people.

A Rat that Made Itself a Ship.
A rat was recently caught alive on board a British naval vessel in a trap, and the beast was thrown from the trap into the water without being killed. A large gull that was following in the wake of the ship to pick up scraps of food thrown overboard by the steward stopped several times, endeavoring to pick the rat up.

Once the bird got too close to the rat's jaws and the beast grabbed it by the neck. After a short fight the rat succeeded in killing the bird. When the gull was dead the rat scrambled upon the bird's body, and holding one wing as a sail, and using the other as a rudder, succeeded in steering for the shore. Whether the rat reached shore or not is a question, since the ship soon got out of sight of the skipper and its craft.

A Strange Freak of Nature.
We hope to sell 1,000,000 packages Golden Rind Watermelon, the most wonderful freak of nature—smooth, shiny, yellow rind, crimson flesh, delicious! It's sensational. Took 500 first prizes in 1896. You must have it to be in the swim. Melons go like wild fire at \$1.00 apiece. We paid \$300 for one melon! \$100 prizes for earliest melon—ripened in 1896 in 41 days. Lots of money made in earliest vegetables. Salzer's seeds produce them. Thirty-five earliest sorts, postpaid, \$1.

Send This Notice and 15 Cents for a Package of Golden Rind and Wonder-Ful seed book, 140 big pages, to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

The Joke Was On Them.
Having summoned his friends and neighbors to an outdoor beef roast, a Greensburg, Pa. (Pa.) doctor, after his beef had been praised, informed his guests that he had fed them on an eight-month-old calf to dispel prejudice.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.
Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Interested in the Concern.
"I hear that Jigson holds quite a responsible position, and that he is financially interested in the concern he is with."
"Yes; they owe him six months' salary."—Judy.

No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-to-Bac regulate or remove your bowels? It saves money, makes health and happiness. Cures guaranteed, 50c and \$1, all druggists.

You can put into a minute of time only just so much manual labor, but you can add to the same minute thought and love.

The world's creed is, "He is the best man who wears the best coat."

Every lie has other sins hiding behind it.

Use instead of unwholesome cosmetics, Glens's Sulphur Soap, which purifies and cleanses the skin, kills dirt and whitens the complexion. Cures guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Wipe bilious or colic, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cures guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. New, efficient, weaker or gripes. 10c.

A WOMAN'S BODY.
What Its Neglect Leads to. Mrs. Olga King's Experience.

A woman's body is the repository of the most delicate mechanism in the whole realm of creation, and yet most women will let it get out of order and keep out of order, just as if it were of no consequence. Their backs ache and heads throb and burn; they have wandering pains, now here and now there. They experience extreme lassitude, that don't care to get up in the morning, feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness and the blues, yet they will go about their work until they can scarcely stand on their poor swollen feet, and do nothing to help themselves.

These are the positive fore-runners of serious womb complications, and unless given immediate attention will result in untold misery, if not death.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will, beyond the question of a doubt, relieve all this trouble before it becomes serious, and it has cured many after their troubles had become chronic.

The Compound should be taken immediately upon the appearance of any of these symptoms above enumerated. It is a vegetable tonic which invigorates and stimulates the entire female organism, and will produce the same beneficial results in the case of any sick woman as it did with Mrs. Olga King, 1815 Rosewood St., Philadelphia, Pa., whose letter we attach:

"I write these few lines, thanking you for restoring my health. For twelve years I suffered with pains impossible to describe. Head aching, nervous feelings, backache, burning sensation in my stomach, chills, headache, and always had black specks before my eyes. I was afraid to stay alone, for I sometimes had four or five fainting spells a day. I had several doctors and tried many patent medicines. Two years ago I was so bad that I had to go to bed and have a trained nurse. Through her, I commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I never had anything give me the relief that it has. I have taken eight bottles, and am now enjoying the best of health again. I can truthfully say it has cured me."

LOST APPETITE. COULD NOT EAT THE MOST TEMPTING DISHES.

Many Days Without Any Food at All
—Can Eat Four Square Meals a Day
Now—The Cause of the Change.

From the Leader, Cleveland, Ohio.
For the restoration of an appetite which has been impaired or lost through sickness, no remedy can compare in effectiveness with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Among the many who can offer testimony to this particular property of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is George Marshall, Jr., who lives at No. 19 Norwich street, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Marshall is a news agent on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and his territory extends from Cleveland to Toledo. Like thousands of others who owe their health and vigor to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mr. Marshall never hesitates to sing their praises. In his case it was necessary to use only a few boxes of the pills to restore him to the full possession of his health. His digestive organs had become riddled with worms, and he had a serious illness, but in a surprisingly brief period, through the agency of this wonderful medicine, he was enabled to go on again performing his functions in a regular manner. In narrating his experience Mr. Marshall said:

"Last spring I was taken sick with inflammation of the stomach, and my entire system was affected. To relieve the suffering it was necessary to paint me with 'Kalamine,' but this treatment only became convalescent, but the attack had sapped my strength and left me extremely weak and feeble. I could scarcely lift an arm or a leg. This weakness permeated my entire system, and applied as well to my stomach and digestive apparatus as to my limbs. I soon discovered that I had lost my appetite almost as completely as though I never had one. I had no desire whatever to partake of any nourishment, and the natural result was that my convalescence was extremely slow, and my parents feared that I was going to suffer a relapse or fall prey to another ailment on account of my debilitated condition."

"Many a day I would not take any nourishment, and whenever I did the quantity was too insignificant to materialize. I fasten my improvements. I became alarmed at my parents' and one day my mother suggested the purchase of some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for me. I began to eat and became stronger and my neighbor who regarded them as nothing short of miraculous, and dwelt so enthusiastically on their excellent qualities that mother was persuaded to try them. They did me much more to tell you, for I don't look like a man who cannot eat three or four square meals a day. I do."

"I am much more to tell you, for I don't look like a man who cannot eat three or four square meals a day. I do."

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or sent direct by mail from Dr. W. J. Allen's Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y."

European Peanuts.
Peanuts grow in large quantities on the northern coast of Africa, but are known there as ground nuts. They are dug up by the natives and bartered with the European traders for merchandise, tobacco, etc., at many places on the Gambia River, and afterward shipped in steamer loads to European ports, principally to Marseilles. The nuts are not roasted for retail sale, as in this country, but crushed and a fine oil extracted, which is valuable commercially.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the owner and proprietor of the drug store known as the "F. J. CHENEY & CO. DRUG STORE," doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1900.
A. W. GILSON,
Notary Public.

Would Adapt Him.
A theatrical manager had considerable trouble with his star actor, who was constantly meeting with accidents or falling sick. One day, as the story goes, the star was hurt in a boiler explosion. When the manager heard of it he remarked to his agent: "I am sick of this sort of thing. Advise him, as usual, and add that we intend bringing out a new piece, in which the great star, Mr. D., will appear in several parts."

Whiskers that are prematurely gray of faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

There are 300 mountains in the United States which have a height exceeding ten thousand feet. The greatest number is in Colorado and Utah.

We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. THE PISO CO., Warren, Pa.

A \$50,000 GOWN.
Mrs. Wallace's Costly Garment Worn at the Opera in Chicago.

Mrs. Celia Wallace, of Chicago, created a sensation in that city by wearing a dress that cost \$50,000 at the opening night of the grand opera season. She could afford to, for she has an income of \$150,000 a year. She is the widow of Judge Wallace, who

ruined her by gambling.

A Noted Bacteriologist.
Dr. Giuseppe Sanarelli, who recently discovered the bacillus of yellow fever, is not yet 30 years of age, and has been at the head of the Montevideo Institute of Experimental Hygiene a little over a year. He took his degree at the University of Siena in 1880, then studied in Germany and at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and first came into notice by his success in isolating the bacillus of cholera in the drinking water of Paris, and his demonstration that it was comparatively harmless. He was appointed to a professorship at Siena, which he left, owing to the larger salary and greater opportunities offered him by the University of Montevideo. It is expected that his discovery will be followed by that of the means of destroying or neutralizing the effects of the bacillus.

Just Like Chicago.
In Paris the streets and public buildings are lighted with gas at cost, and in ten years the city has received \$40,000,000 from the company furnishing gas. A public franchise in Paris means something handsome for the city treasury as a matter of course.

550,000 DRESS OF MRS. CELIA WALLACE.
made a big fortune in the advance of real estate in that city, and resides at the Auditorium very quietly. She does not care for society, has never been seen at a fashionable function, and she is extremely averse to newspaper publicity. She is an elderly lady who has traveled much in Europe and this country. Her collection of ancient jewels, which she has picked up in her journeyings is the most valuable pos-

session of any American personage. It represents hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mrs. Wallace's dress has \$10,000 worth of point lace, and is the richest ever worn by a Chicago woman. In 1893 she surprised her townspeople by purchasing the Tiffany Chapel at the World's Fair for \$75,000, which she had erected as a memorial to her husband. She belongs to the church founded by Prof. Swing, known as the Central Church. Mrs. Wallace is very

charitable as well as very rich. Last year she disbursed \$70,000 for the relief of the poor of Chicago.

Young Man Gets a Rebuff.
She sat in the second seat of the grip car, and as she was young and pretty everybody took a second look at her after she got on. Right in front of her sat a mild-mannered young man who was smoking, as young men are wont to do in grip cars.

As each gust of wind brought a cloud of smoke back through the car, enveloping the pretty young lady until she was almost lost to the anxious view of the spectators, she was observed to elevate her pretty nose and bestow

FIRST MEETING OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S CABINET.



The members of President McKinley's cabinet have all had large experience in public and business life. It is a notable fact that all but two members are over 60 years old and five are millionaires. John Sherman, Secretary of State, is a resident of Mansfield, O.; is nearly 74 years old; has been in public life nearly half a century—eight years in the House; thirty-two in the Senate and four in Hayes' cabinet; began life poor, to-day is a millionaire. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, is a resident of Chicago; will be 61 years old in June; began life as a bank clerk in Rome, N. Y., receiving \$100 per year; went to Chicago in 1855; has been president of the First National Bank there since 1881; is a millionaire, and never held public office. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, resides in Detroit, Mich.; was 61 years old last February; a penniless orphan at 13; studied law; fought through the war and rose from captain to major general; became a lumberman and is worth over a million; was Governor of Michigan in 1885-86. Joseph McKenna, Attorney General, hails from San Francisco; is 53 years old; has held office since 1898; in Congress seven years; has been United States circuit judge since 1892. James A. Garfield, Postmaster General, is one of Baltimore's great merchants and manufacturers; is 63 years old; was "born with a silver spoon"; is a millionaire and the head of many corporations; has been an unsuccessful candidate for Congress and Governor of Maryland. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, is a Boston lawyer; will be 59 years old in October; graduated from Harvard before he was 19, became a school teacher, then lawyer, then statesman; was a speaker in the Massachusetts Legislature; defeated Gen. Butler for Governor in 1879 and was twice re-elected; was in Congress six years. Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, is one of New York's great merchants and counts his wealth in seven figures; was born in Fall River, Mass., 64 years ago; became a dry goods clerk in Boston, then a partner, and in 1860 established in New York a dry goods house which has gathered world-wide fame. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is at home in Ames, Iowa; is a Scotchman by birth and 61 years old; a practical and scientific farmer; was six years in the Iowa Legislature, four years in Congress and has been for five years a professor in the Iowa Agricultural College.

THE NEW MAXIM GUN.

It Fires 600 Rounds of Ammunition in a Minute.

Accompanying this article is a portrait of Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, the great inventor, and a picture of his new light automatic gun. The weapon weighs 25 pounds, and is mounted on a tripod weighing 15 pounds. It fires at the enormous rate of 600 rounds a minute, and has made thirty-nine per cent. of hits at 1,000 yards. It may be packed in a knapsack, with tripod, spare lock, spare parts, and implements carried on a man's back, the total weight being 53½ pounds. Or it may be packed for the use of cavalry. The weight is then 50 pounds, the gun being carried on the right side of the horse, the ammunition on the other. The obvious utility of a weapon of this sort is too obvious to require comment. Incidentally introducing it to the public notice Mr. Maxim deals with the question "What is the Colt system of automatic firearms?" and answers boldly, "The piston system, patented by Hiram S. Maxim in '84." In '85 Mr. Maxim conducted exhaustive experiments to ascertain the best possible system of making an automatic gun, and took out patents on various systems. Of these the three leading ideas, may be described in the creators' own words: 1. "Guns in which barrel and breech-lock were not secured together, but were separated by the force of the explosion, the energy derived being utilized to extract the empty case, the carriage case itself being actually the piston from which the energy is derived." 2. "Guns in which the carriage case proper remained stationary in the barrel, the base of the carriage case being in the form of a piston carrying the primer." 3. "Guns using cartridges with a cor-

re by any American personage. It represents hundreds of thousands of dollars.

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As each gust of wind brought a cloud of smoke back through the car, enveloping the pretty young lady until she was almost lost to the anxious view of the spectators, she was observed to elevate her pretty nose and bestow

burning glances at the back of the young man's head. But he puffed away, all unconscious of the irate glances behind him, until several of the passengers began to snicker in that aggravating way passengers have.

After a long while it dawned on the mild-mannered young man. He heard the snickers, and, glancing around, through a particularly thick cloud of smoke he got the full benefit of one of the irate glances from the young lady. "Excuse me," he stammered, "do you object to smoking?"

"No," she finally snapped, "what I object to is that cigar."

And in the silence which followed the conductor rang up three fares trying to stop the car.—Chicago Chronicle.

How the Guns are Braced.

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After that was done it was necessary to wait until the guns were in a suitable position, when the hawsers were wound around the blits on opposite ends of the deck. This operation was repeated until a sufficient number of turns had been made to anchor the guns securely.

What Mansfield May Do.
The sad news has been received that Richard Mansfield's private car and scenery have been again attached, this time by a railway company at Cincinnati. Thoughtful students of the drama fear that he will soon write a letter announcing his retirement from the stage for the lecture platform.—Springfield Republican.

When a woman finally becomes a good cook, it does her husband no good; she goes off on a cooking lecturing tour.

By 2 o'clock every day people have made so many blunders that they long for to-morrow that they may start all over again.

HEILMAN'S LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR.

M. Heilmann, a French Engineer, Perfects a Remarkable Machine.

M. J. J. Heilmann, of Paris, France, has perfected an electric locomotive that develops 1,350 horse power, and pulls a railroad train of 300 tons at a sustained speed of somewhat more than 60 miles an hour. It wears away the rails very much less than the steam engine, since the equilibrium is perfect. The difference between the Heilmann engine and others is that the

former carries its own electric station along with it and makes the necessary electric power as it goes. It develops nearly double the force with nearly half the consumption of coal, as compared with steam locomotives.

LASHING BIG GUNS.
How the Cannon on a Big Man-of-War Are Made Fast.

The recent return to port of Uncle Sam's battleship Indiana, which was obliged to leave Admiral Bruce's squadron and put back for fear that the turret-guns would break from their fastenings, recalls the occasion of the same warship's trip last October from Hampton Roads to New York, when the immense machines of war actually did break away from their clamps and began tearing to and fro across the decks with every roll of the ship in the fierce gale that was raging. Capt. Bob Evans was in command of the ship on that occasion, and he has given a vivid description of the awful night, which will bear repetition in the light of the Indiana's recent performance.

"We tied the two forward guns together by binding the guns each to the other and fastening the hawsers to the blits, and managed the aff on the same way," said Captain Evans, in telling the story. "It was a very hard job. About 2 o'clock next morning the forward guns snapped their hawsers and got loose again. The storm was then very severe, and the ship was rolling at an angle of 36 degrees. To make matters worse, the forward 13-inch guns got loose, and those enormous guns got thrashing about in full command of the deck. We finally caught the big guns with a 13-inch hawser and tied them securely to the superstructure. It was a very dangerous task in the face of such a gale as was blowing, and I was afraid of losing two or three dozen men. If I had not had the very best crew in the

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NEW—ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

M. Heilmann, a French Engineer, Perfects a Remarkable Machine.

M. J. J. Heilmann, of Paris, France, has perfected an electric locomotive that develops 1,350 horse power, and pulls a railroad train of 300 tons at a sustained speed of somewhat more than 60 miles an hour. It wears away the rails very much less than the steam engine, since the equilibrium is perfect. The difference between the Heilmann engine and others is that the

former carries its own electric station along with it and makes the necessary electric power as it goes. It develops nearly double the force with nearly half the consumption of coal, as compared with steam locomotives.

LASHING BIG GUNS.
How the Cannon on a Big Man-of-War Are Made Fast.

The recent return to port of Uncle Sam's battleship Indiana, which was obliged to leave Admiral Bruce's squadron and put back for fear that the turret-guns would break from their fastenings, recalls the occasion of the same warship's trip last October from Hampton Roads to New York, when the immense machines of war actually did break away from their clamps and began tearing to and fro across the decks with every roll of the ship in the fierce gale that was raging. Capt. Bob Evans was in command of the ship on that occasion, and he has given a vivid description of the awful night, which will bear repetition in the light of the Indiana's recent performance.

"We tied the two forward guns together by binding the guns each to the other and fastening the hawsers to the blits, and managed the aff on the same way," said Captain Evans, in telling the story. "It was a very hard job. About 2 o'clock next morning the forward guns snapped their hawsers and got loose again. The storm was then very severe, and the ship was rolling at an angle of 36 degrees. To make matters worse, the forward 13-inch guns got loose, and those enormous guns got thrashing about in full command of the deck. We finally caught the big guns with a 13-inch hawser and tied them securely to the superstructure. It was a very dangerous task in the face of such a gale as was blowing, and I was afraid of losing two or three dozen men. If I had not had the very best crew in the

world I don't know how we would have come out of it."

After that was done it was necessary to wait until the guns were in a suitable position, when the hawsers were wound around the blits on opposite ends of the deck. This operation was repeated until a sufficient number of turns had been made to anchor the guns securely.

What Mansfield May Do.
The sad news has been received that Richard Mansfield's private car and scenery have been again attached, this time by a railway company at Cincinnati. Thoughtful students of the drama fear that he will soon write a letter announcing his retirement from the stage for the lecture platform.—Springfield Republican.

When a woman finally becomes a good cook, it does her husband no good; she goes off on a cooking lecturing tour.

By 2 o'clock every day people have made so many blunders that they long for to-morrow that they may start all over again.

HEILMAN'S LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR.

M. Heilmann, a French Engineer, Perfects a Remarkable Machine.

SYMPATHY.

We are as harps that vibrate to a touch
From stranger hands, unconscious of
The strings.
While the soul's slumbering echoes
Wake to life
And through its halls responsive music
Rings.

Few are the Davids to these harps of
ours!
Few learn the cunning of the instru-
ment;
And those to whom the gift has been
denied
Are often those with whom our lives
are spent.

But God's large gift of Love is showered
around.
Let us be thankful, Earth were too
like Heaven,
If, with the power of loving deep and
long,
That other gift of sympathy were given.
—Hamilton Alida.

A TERRIBLE TEMPER.

"If there is anything especially ob-
noxious to me," vowed Miss Murphy,
in solemn confidant, "it is interference
with the affairs of others, but in this
case I said of myself, 'Duty, Mary Anne
Murphy, duty!'"

"Oh!" sighed Jessica. She had sunk
back in her rose-ribbed rattan rocker
in a tremor of dismay.
A very charming room this suburban
parlor into which gold bars of sun-
shine slanted through the half-closed Ven-
etians. Worthy even of pretty Jessica,
it, with its tiled hardwood floor, its sil-
ver-fox and bearskin rugs, its Madras-
draped windows, its quaintly modern
mantel of polished oak, its eccentric
chairs, its grotesque tables, its dainty
aquarelles, its Chinese cabinets, its
slender but admirably chosen collection
of bisque and Limoges. And surely
eye, however critical, could crave no
sweeter picture than little Miss Ray
made in her pale blue suit, her gown
casual, with its lace-trimmed collar
and her bronze-bright ripply hair braided in
childish fashion down her back. But
just now the lovely face was curiously
colorless, the purple-blue eyes wide and
startled under their long lashes.

There was silence after that sharp
exclamation of Jessica's. Miss Murphy
could afford to be silent. She had
dropped her small shell and it had
exploded with a most satisfactory
report. She sat rigidly erect in the con-
sciousness of duty done, every fold of
her black silk visiting costume stiff
with propriety, every pompon on the
brown braid bonnet bristling with re-
spectability.

"I don't believe a word of it!" de-
clared Jessica, slowly.
If impolite, the remark was in no de-
gree insolent. It was simply the ut-
terance of a conviction. Miss Murphy
was not offended. She removed her
gaze from a gem of Van Elton's on the
opposite wall to fasten it on the agitated
little lady in the rocker. It took
some endurance on Jessica's part to
sit meekly under the scrutiny of those
faded blue eyes—eyes tolerant, placid,
beaming, as those of a benignant old
cow.

"It is true, my dear. He said it. I
heard him with my own ears!"
"This really was unbearable."
"They were in the front parlor," pur-
sued Miss Murphy, folding her plump,
tan-gloved hands with aggravating leis-
ure and serenity. "I sat sewing just
behind the portiere. I never would
have stayed could I only have foretold
what was coming. They had been talk-
ing about other things, and where sil-
ent for awhile. Suddenly my Ned
burst out laughing. 'So you've seen
her,' he said, 'and you don't fancy her,
eh?' 'Fancy her?' echoed Jack. 'Well,
I should say not!'"

"Well?" urged Jessica, steadily.
She would hear it out, she told her-
self—she would—every word of it!
"Well, then," slowly, to heighten by
suspense the effect of her narrative.
"Ned said, 'The boys around here all
like her immensely.' Roy Pates says
she's a daisy!"

"Oh!" moaned Jessica. "You must
excuse that nephew of mine, my dear;
you really must. Ned but repeats
what he hears. Besides, you know, he
is only a boy—just—just—just. What
Ned said is of no importance. Please
go on."

She sat erect again very pale and im-
perative, indeed.
"If you insist on hearing," hesitatingly,
Jack replied, "Well, I don't. I did just
at first. I confess for a while she de-
ceived me. But a few days gave me
enough of her. Ned said, 'Why, we
all thought you were in great luck to
get her.' 'Luck!' cried Jack in answer,
so loud, my dear, I fairly jumped.
'Luck! Yes, the most confounded piece
of bad luck I ever struck!' I am
ashamed to say, my dear, but to be
veracious I must say that here Ned,
quite carried away by his youthful sym-
pathies, inquired, 'Can't you get out of
it?' And Jack said, 'Confound it, no!
That's the worst of it. I can't break
such a contract with any honor to my-
self. But I only wish some other fel-
low stood up for my shoes. Now, I've
promised to take her and I've got to
do it, but it's a damned bad bargain—
oh, my dear Jessica, you're not going
to paint!'"

Jessica put out her hand with a
slight, repressing gesture.
"No, Miss Murphy, I am not going to
faint. Is that all?"

Miss Murphy was rather disconcerted.
Her shell had not exploded noisily, it
is true. But now that the smoke was
clearing away she, at whose feet it had
been flung, was not dead—not even
wounded.

"Yes, I believe that was all, for just
then someone summoned Jack. But as
he went out, he called back to Ned:
'I'll see you at Brynne's to-morrow
night and talk this unfortunate blun-
der over again.' Be in my study at 10.
I'll meet you there.'"

"And that really is all?" queried Jes-
sica, quite her own possessed self
again.
Miss Murphy started. To once more
drop into smiles, her balloon which
had sailed up so straightly and securely
at first had suddenly collapsed and was
falling with startling rapidity.
"I should think," severely, "it would
be quite enough."
"Enough?" airily. "That's it! It's too
much! You know an overdose of pols-
on occasionally counteracts the effect
of a lesser quantity, and I think," with

a smile charmingly confidential, "It is
something the same way with gossip—
don't you?"

It was Miss Murphy's turn to gasp.
Such a girl! But then one never could
understand Jessica Ray. Miss Murphy
thought it was time to go. With the
cessation of conversation concerning
personal affairs her interest died a nat-
ural death. She was averse to wading
in foreign waters. The inodorous pool
sounded over with village scandal suf-
ficed her. She feared aught else.

"Good-by, my dear," with a bewilder-
ed shake of the tulleed bonnet. "I am
so sorry I had to tell you. Life is full
of unpleasant duties. I never like to
interfere in other people's affairs."
"Charity," I always say; 'charity and
silence.' If there is anything I particu-
larly detest it is tale-bearing. Well,
as I said, I must be going. Good-by,
my dear. I'm so glad you don't mind."

"Good-by," cordially.
"We all thought," pausing at the door
for a parting thrust, "that it was to be
not only a marriage de convenience,
but a genuine love affair on both sides."

"Indeed!" said Jessica, brightly arch-
ing her pretty brows.
And then at last the door closed on
her visitor's broad, black-silk back.
The blitheness born of bravado died
out of little Miss Ray's face. She went
slowly back to the rose-ribbed rock-
er and sat down therein for a good,
heart-sick, discontented, mortified, mis-
erable cry. When she had been very
young and charming, and Jack
Sutherland an awkward lad of ten,
their fathers had planned a marriage
in the future. The planning stood, by
the way, upon an agreeably substantial
basis, looking at the affair from a finan-
cial point of view. Soon after Jack's
father had died and Jack had gone to
live with his mother's relatives in Eng-
land. He carried with him the memory
of a pair of sweet eyes, for all the world
like big, blue, dew-wet forget-me-nots,
for we Jessica had parted from her
playmate with a particularly tender and
protesting farewell. Twelve years
passed. Neither chafed—as in novelis-
tic traditions bound—against the
paternal decision of their childhood. No
fair Jewish maiden displaced his first
love in Jack's loyal heart. As for Jes-
sica, she had grown to think of Jack
as a hero who was coming across the
sea to claim her. When she antici-
pated that coming before her mind's
eye forth pranced a snowy charger
bearing a plumed knight.

On day, just two weeks ago it was,
she went down to the drawing room
in response to the servant's announcement.
A gentleman standing in the window
turned at her entrance. He came swift-
ly forward, both hands extended, his
face brightening with gay admiration.
"It is—it is—little Jessica!"
She knew him at once. Without cur-
veted splendid staid. By his side
swung no jeweled scabbard. Around
his neck was swung no mandolin. From
his shoulder fell no cloak of ruby vel-
vet. Not stalwart, statured was he,
nor raven haired, nor flashing eyed.
Not the grand creation of her girl-
hood's sweet foolish dreams, in truth,
his rivals would have said, a very or-
dinary young man. But he had come!
Jessica's heart gave a great throb.
A true woman, though, ego, an arch-
hypocrite, she put her hand in his with
an air of cool surprise, a touch of well-
bred reproach in her greeting.

"And you are—Mr. Sutherland!"
Neither had in any way suggested the
old relation in which they tacitly stood
to each other. Both felt the chain
that bound them, for all its massive
golden links a very frail and brittle
one in the passionate strength of
youthful impulse. Neither would be
slow to fling it off if the bandage proved
oppressive. However, it did not. The
childish, ignorant, romantic affection
which had been smoldering in their
hearts since the sorrowful parting of
the playmates, at a word, a touch,
a look blazed up into a pure, and strong,
and steady flame. Of their courtship
Jack Sutherland made short work.
Putting aside the understanding be-
tween their fathers like the man he
was, he wooed her for her own sweet
sake. Just two nights ago he had told
her in his own direct fashion how dear-
ly he loved her. And Jessica—well, last
evening had come the sapphire ring
that—only last evening and to-day
this!

If Miss Murphy's neat little shell had
not brought death it had caused pain
akin to it.
"It's the money!" moaned Jessica.
"It's the horrid detestable money he
wants. It isn't me! I don't! And then a
face with clear brown eyes and a kind
grace smile before her and she broke
down crying fresh."

But after awhile she sprang up rub-
bing two small resolute fists in two
very pink eyes. "I won't see him to-
night. And I'll be in the library at 10.
And I'll hear what else he has to—No,
I won't! I won't eavesdrop. But I'll
look my very loveliest—I will—I will!"
And she did.

As she came up the parlors at Mrs.
Brynn's "small and early" Miss Mur-
phy—always first on the field—looked
at her in amazement. Quite a bewitch-
ing, vision little Miss Ray to-night,
rose-lipped, star-eyed, smiling, her slim,
dusk draperies of lace trailing softly
behind her, a huge cluster of violets
at the bosom. It was after 10 before
she could escape from her companion
and make her way to the library. Her
hand on the portiere dividing that
apartment from the morning room, she
paused.

Voices. She didn't intend to eaves-
drop. Of course; it was unintentional
—all was said and over so quickly.
Equally of course it was dishonorable,
but I think as a rule we are not apt
to consider questions of honor with
extreme nicety when our hearts are
very sore.

"I've decided to take her," Jack's
quiet voice was saying wearily. "It's
the only thing I can do now."
Ned spoke.

"She's skittish, I know, but (by way
of consolation) she may outgrow that."
Jessica groaned involuntarily. Jack
glanced toward the curtain.
"Well, drop the subject." In a lower
voice: "Keep it dark, like a good boy.
I don't want people to know I am such
a young fool as to be taken in, by a
bag of bones, all paint and drugs."
Jessica was plump as a partridge,
and her complexion was a "bloom"
patented by nature's self. The morn-
ing-room was unlit, save from the
hall. Thank goodness for that! She
felt herself growing faint and dizzy.

Church cars are a recent Russian im-
provement. They are intended for the
Siberian Railroad.

Was that Jack who talked so—could it
be—her Jack?

"Oh, come now!" laughed Ned, "you
know you are exaggerating. She's not
quite as bad as that!"
"Pretty nearly!" ruefully. "I don't
so much mind her skittishness—I could
break her of that. But she herself—but
she has a terrible temper!"
She must not faint, Jessica told her-
self frantically. Oh, she must not!
Was that dark thing beside her in the
shadow of the portiere a fauteuil? She
sank down on it heavily, weakly, ex-
haustedly. Horror of horrors! It at
first succumbed a second to her weight,
then moved, protested with vigorous
energy, shrieked.

All faintness banished, Jessica leaped
to her feet, her soft, quick cry of alarm
mingling with that muffled roar of
rheumatic agony.

"That's aunt!" gasped Ned.
"Jessica!" cried Jack. He strode for-
ward and flung aside the portiere. The
light from the library poured into the
shadowy morning-room. It fell on
Jessica standing just within very white
and trembling, and it showed on the
floor a large and ungraceful heap of
crushed drab silk and higgles, disorder-
ed "front," and gruesome groans.

"For a moment they stood and stared
—speechless. But Miss Murphy kept
on groaning.
"What is it all about?" queried Ned
bewilderedly, helping his aunt to rise.
"I—I," faltered Jessica, "sat down on
Miss Murphy!"

"What?" cried Ned.
"We were eavesdropping," confessed
Miss Murphy, with venomous candor,
"and Jessica took me for a footstool
and—"

"My darling!" whispered Jack (no
not to Miss Murphy). "I thought when
I heard your voice you were hurt or—"

Jessica flamed up.
"How dare you? Stand back, sir!
Here's your ring." She tugged bravely,
but it fitted well. "I have heard in
that manner you speak of me. No,"
disgustedly, "don't appear astonished!
Recall your conversation of yesterday
morning with Ned Sales."

Ned stared at Ned Sales as they abruptly
referred to. Jack looked dazed. "I did
not intend to hear such another con-
versation as that which had been re-
peated to me, but I did. If I'm—I'm—"
the rose crimsoning in her cheeks,
"skittish," bringing out the hateful
word with a jerk, "and—and a deuced—
bad—bargain," slowly, "and if I've got
a ter—ter—here's your ring!"

She had wrenching it off at last.
But Jack did not take it. His dumb
dismay had turned to uproarious mirth.
It was well a noisy polonaise was in
progress in the drawing-room. He
laughed, he kept on laughing. Sud-
denly the whole ludicrous misunder-
standing bursting on Ned he struck in
with a very howl of delight, and they
fell into each other's arms like a
couple of crazy boys and supported each
other and laughed.

But recollecting Jessica's standing
there, Sutherland explained, between
shameful releases into laughter, "It
was a horse. I thought I knew all
about horseflesh. I knew nothing. I
have to take her—the idioty is mine.
I fondly fancied I had found a Maid S.
Jim Smiley's famous nag could beat
her. I gave a thousand for her. She's
worth—ah, now you understand!"

For Jessica had sprung forward,
mouth and eyes three sweet, remorse-
ful "O's."
"Jack—Jack! And how I talked just
now!" all riotous blushes. "I must
have, after all, a—a—the kind of a
temper you said the horse had."

"I'll risk it!" laughed Jack.
Heedless of Mrs. Bryant's small
nephew, who had entered and stood
stockstill an exclamation point of in-
quisitive delight; heedless of Ned, who
clung in silent, spasmodic convulsions
to the portiere; heedless even, this rash
young man, of Miss Murphy—that an-
cient virgin who, rigid and frigid, glowered
at him in an access of scandalized
modesty, he took his sweetheart in
his arms with a good, long, loving kiss,
and thus adoringly addressed her:

"Doubtless, my dear, you're con-
temptible little—wretch!"

Disappearing and Rapid Fire Guns.
Charles Rawson Thurston thus de-
scribes one phase of Modern Harbor
Defenses in St. Nicholas:

Various plans have been devised for
the building of coast defenses of this
kind. Even fighting turrets, like those
on monitors, have been suggested and
built. Some of them rise into sight
only preparatory to the firing of the
guns which they contain. Others are
somewhat raised above the surface,
and the guns disappear for loading.
In either case, though, very ponderous
and expensive machinery is required
for them.

A disappearing gun set up in a pit
similar to the mortar-pit is more in
favor. There are several styles of
these with various powers to elevate
them, but all are lowered by the recoil
of discharge. The Gordon counterpoise
carriage is perhaps the most novel.
It is fitted for a ten-inch breech-load-
ing rifle, the weight of which is about
67,200 pounds. It has an advantage
over other patterns in that while being
loaded it affords greater protection to
itself and to the gunners than the other
styles; and this is an important feature.
It is operated by either hand-power
or electricity. With the former it
fired thirty-two shots in about an hour;
which is considered remarkably rapid
firing.

But this is not all that is needed to
make a bay or harbor defensible. These
large guns would not be very danger-
ous to an enemy's fleet of torpedo boats.
These move and turn very quickly, and
once past the great guns, the torpedo-
mines might be disposed of without
much difficulty. To prevent such ac-
tion by the enemy, batteries mounting
rapid-fire guns are employed. The tor-
pedo boats can change their course
with such rapidity that big guns cannot
be trained on them quickly enough to
be effective, and alongshore—opposite
portions of the channel where torpedo-
mines are planted—are needed batteries
of these small spitzers.

With such a quadruple defense as
torpedo-mines, mortar-batteries, dis-
appearing guns of long range, and bat-
teries of rapid-fire guns, a fleet of hos-
tile ships would find it a very difficult
task to enter any bay or harbor along
the coast.

THE SEA ELEPHANT.

ALMOST EXTINCT ANIMAL IN AMERICAN WATERS.

One Time as Thick as Seals off the Lower
California Coast—Fierce Looking, But
Not Very Dangerous—How They Were
Hunted.

It was reported some time ago that a
yachting party thought they had dis-
covered several sea elephants off the
islands of San Diego County, Cal-
ifornia, animals which were supposed
to have become extinct long ago and
to be found now only among the desert
islands of the antarctic circle. There
was a time in the memory of the in-
habitants of Santa Barbara, San Pedro,
and San Diego, when sea-elephant
hunters made their headquarters at these
ports.

"I can remember the time," said an
old beach-comber at San Pedro to a
New York Post correspondent, "when
this whole county teemed with game;
when whales were thick in the channel
here, when you could shoot deer and
elk this side of the Sierra Madre; and
a man could make a good living shoot-
ing sea otter on the islands off shore.
Then there was the sea elephant, every-
one gone; but when I was a youngster,
seventy years ago, or so, sea elephants
were as thick on the islands off shore
here as seals are to-day. For several
years I was in the business, and had a
hand in the cleaning of them out. Sea
lions have outlived the hunting be-
cause they are not so good for trade;
the skins don't amount to much, and
the oil has no special value. But with
sea elephants it's different; there is
not a bit of the creature but what you
can use—hide, teeth, claws, oil,
and flesh—and that's the reason why
they've been so completely wiped out."

"The sea elephant was just a big
seal. Some I've seen in the South
Pacific would weigh nearly a ton and
be twenty feet long, but those up this
coast seem smaller, though big enough
to give you all the fight you wanted.
Lying on the rocks or beach, you might
take them for big seal or sea lions, but
the minute they saw a hunter and
spring up, the tops of their noses
would swell, making regular trunks,
like those of elephants, only smaller,
through which they would snort. Ug-
lier-looking brutes you never saw.
They were worse in their looks than in
their actions. When they came at you
they rushed, snarling and hissing, toss-
ing their heads into the air and show-
ing their teeth. It was enough to scare
the life out of a man."

"There must have been thousands
of elephants around the islands a hun-
dred years ago, but they were simply
cleaned out, so that it's a hard matter
to find the skeleton or even a bone of
one to-day. During the last of our
hunting," continued the old sailor,
"they got so shy and scarce that it
was a day's work to get at them. There
was a herding place on the west side
of San Clemente where there was al-
ways a heavy sea, and we would land
there and crawl over among the sand
hills and sneak up on them—no child's
play. I remember one day I had sighted
a herd and was stalking them, when
I came right on a big bull twenty-
two feet long and as big as a house,
lying in a gully. As I rushed at him
he came at me, with mouth open, for
all the world like a huge caterpillar,
wringing all over and making great
folds in his body. He seemed to under-
stand what I was at and dodged his
head from side to side, so that I could
not hit him on the head, and chased
me all around the gully. If I had slipped,
he would have caught me sure,
but as it was, one of the men with a
rifle came along and killed him. The
old males often were dangerous and
good things to keep away from."

The California sea elephant that the
old seaman knew so well was one of the
most interesting of California animals,
and one of the many that are, if not
entirely extinct, doomed to complete
extinction. They ranged at one time
all down the Pacific Coast as far as
Cedros Islands and must have been
seen in great numbers several hun-
dred years ago. The largest sea ele-
phants from Santa Catalina, observed
years ago, were twenty-two feet from
head to tail. These were the bulls;
the cows being sometimes sixteen feet
long, but generally about ten feet. In
appearance they were hideous brutes,
yellowish brown in color. The hair
was stiff like bristles, which grew in
pronounced bunches over the eye. The
flippers were large and powerful, the prob-
oscis was found only in the males, and
extended from the angle of the mouth
forward about fifteen inches. Original-
ly large herds were found from Febru-
ary to June. Coming in through the
surf, they would wriggle slowly up over
the sand dunes, resting occasionally,
as though progress was very difficult.
In this way they would reach places
in ravines and canons a half mile from
the ocean. Like the sea lion, they
were fond of high places and were of-
ten seen on the rocks sixty feet above
the water.

The plan of attack was as given—
to get between the herd and the water
and rush upon them. Sometimes sixty
seventy would be killed, many falling
in heaps and smothering each other.
When the surf was heavy they were skinned
on the beach and the blubber cut
into what are called horse pieces. Then
a rope was passed through them, the
end of which was carried out beyond
the surf to the boat, and so the blubber
was hoisted aboard, and tried out at
leisure. The amount of oil taken from
specimens varied. From one large bull,
killed in 1852, 210 gallons of oil were
taken that was then very valuable for
lubricating purposes.

Rage Killed an Empress.
English speaking residents of Peking
have heard that the death of the em-
press of China, mother of the reigning
sovereign, which took place some time
ago, was due to rage. It is a curious
story. The empress mother and the
empress dowager were sisters, and
quarrels between them were frequent,
as each was striving to gain ascendancy
over the young emperor. Eventually
the dowager withdrew to Eho
Park, which is some distance from Peking,
and when the emperor went to
consult with her on affairs of state
he would keep him with her for days
together. The empress mother called
one day on her sister to remonstrate

with her on this, and a battle royal en-
sued.

The dowager, however, had the whip
hand, and was empowered to deprive
her rival of her privileges. Among
these was her right to her sedan chair,
which is evidently equivalent to the
yellow jacket of the mandarin. She
would not even allow the imperial lady
the use of the conveyance to return to
her own home.

The empress mother thus found her-
self compelled to drive back in a com-
mon cart. She died of rage the next
day. For 35 days her remains lay in
state in Peking, the emperor visiting
the chamber every day. The body was
then transported to Hailien, and will
be ultimately laid by the side of that
of her husband, the seventh prince,
whose name was Chun. Since the death
of his mother the emperor has treated
the dowager with marked coldness.

A YARN OF THE ROAD.

The Merchant Found the Signal Was No
Good on the Return Trip.

"A good story is told of a Chicago
merchant," said the ambassador of a
Greater New York mercantile house.
"He had to go unexpectedly to St. Louis
on account of a 'lame duck,' and meet-
ing a drummer from that ambitious
and rather gay Missouri town, he said:
'How do you fellows manage to
get such cheap fares to distant points?
I want to go to St. Louis, but the price
is rather stiff.'"

"'Fix that for you,' replied the
drummer. 'Give me \$5 and I'll enroll
your name as a member of the T. P. A.
Then you can travel whenever you like
free.'"

"The merchant gladly handed out
his \$5, with which his friend secretly
bought him a ticket to St. Louis. He
accompanied him to the train. Now,
said he, 'when the conductor comes al-
ong you have to do is to move your hand
across your mouth from right to left
and say, 'Yuno.' He will then know you
are a T. P. A. and you will have no
further trouble.'"

"To the conductor, however," the
drummer said, "that man with side
whiskers is a harmless lunatic. Here
is his ticket to St. Louis. When you
come around he will make this motion
and say, 'Yuno.' He will then know you
are a T. P. A. and you will have no
further trouble."

"On his return from St. Louis another
conductor asked for his ticket.
"Yuno," said the merchant, making
the prescribed gesture. The conductor
didn't know, however, and after several
frantic attempts the merchant had to
pay his fare. On his arrival in
Chicago he hunted up his friend, the
drummer.

"Say," he cried, "what kind of a trick
did you play me? Why, the plan didn't
work for a cent coming home."
"That's strange," replied the other.
"You must have made some mistake.
What did you do coming back?"

"Why, I made the pass with my
hand across my mouth and said
'Yuno.'"
"Did you move your hand from
right to left?"

"Yes, of course."
"That's where you made a blunder.
You see, you were coming back, and
you should have passed your hand
across your mouth from left to right."

Nutmeg of Obscure Birth.
Merchants wonder that the nutmeg
of commerce is able to sustain its gen-
eral appearance when they consider
the story of its early life. Unlike most
members of the spice crowd, the nut-
meg is raised and reared in obscurity.
It does not see daylight, gaslight, elec-
tric light or any other kind of light
until it is thrown upon the world to
shift for itself. It is not given an op-
portunity to prepare itself for any spe-
cial purposes. Its mission on earth, the
dealers assert, is laid out without its
being consulted and it must either fill
it creditably or be expelled from the grate-
in the pantry.

The nutmeg of commerce is nothing
more than the kernel of the seed of the
pear-shaped fruit of the nutmeg tree.
The seed of the fruit is covered with an
arillus which, when stripped and dried,
affords the spice known as mace. The
shell of the seed is cracked and the
long imprisoned kernel is found. The
kernel is dried, polished a little and
given place in some housewife's pan-
try. The kernel is not extracted until
the fruit splits into halves. When the
fruit thus separates part from part of
itself it is a sign that it is ripe. Then
the kernel receives its first impression
of out-of-the-seed life. —Chicago Rec-
ord.

They Do Not Mind the Pennies.
Experience has made the men of the
fruit stands overcautious in handling
coins above the size of a ten-cent piece.
The larger pieces they will test upon
the pavement or sink their teeth into
in a tentative fashion. It is to be
noted, however, that whenever a cus-
tomer makes a penny purchase they
pocket the change without scanning it
—almost hastily, indeed. There is a
deep reason in this procedure.

For one thing, nobody counterfeits
the cent piece; it is too cheap. For
another thing, the fruit dealer knows
that no coin of smaller denomination
is passing into his hands. For a third
thing, and this is the most important,
there is always a chance that the cus-
tomer is deceived himself and is hand-
ling over a nickel, a dime or one of the
minor gold pieces, under the impression
that he is paying but a penny. If he
looks satisfied and starts to go away
he is not likely to be called back to
get the change. Occasionally some such
involuntary windfall comes in the way
of the fruit man.

Mrs. Christina Davidson, an old wom-
an, lived in England in a hut near
Denver, Col., for some years, and when
she died a few days ago she was buried
by the county. Later an investigation
of her hut was made, and \$10,000 in
gold and silver coin was discovered
buried about the place.

Coldest Spot on Earth.
The coldest part of the globe is the
northeast part of Siberia. There are
only ninety-nine days in the year when
the ground is clear from frost.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The man whose pockets are empty
never has to stand and listen to the
flatterer. A poor man always knows
the world's candid opinion of him.

Figures have been compiled by Dr.
Ogle, of the English Registrar-Gen-
eral's department, showing that out of
every million persons 82 men and 225
women are alive at the age of 100.

A Kentucky man buys all the horses
he can get at \$1 a head. He kills them
feeds the flesh to his hogs, sells the
hides and bones, and finds it profitable.
Whenever he buys a horse for \$1 and
he can sell it for \$2 he lets it go, other-
wise it is fed to the hogs.

Dr. D. R. Brower, of Chicago, says
he is the rightful owner of 600 acres of
land in the heart of Philadelphia, the
present value of which is about \$400,
000,000. He remarks that if someone
will pay over him that \$400,000,000
he won't do a thing to anybody, but
if the money is not forthcoming, just
look out for a law suit.

The production of bicycles in 1896
was 600,000, as against 11,000 in 1885.
The capital now invested is \$90,000,000.
The estimated output for the present is
not less than 1,000,000 wheels. The
Commissioner of Public Roads of New
Jersey asks: "What better argument
for the speedy improvement of our
roads than the necessity of affording
passage for this immense number of
vehicles?"

The new marriage law in Argentina
provides that every male from the age
of twenty to thirty shall pay a tax
until he marries, and shall pay it once
a month. There is also a provision to
the effect that young unmarried persons
of either sex who shall, without suffi-
cient reason, reject the addresses of
those who may aspire to their hands,
and who continue contumacious, will
unmarried shall pay 500 piastres for the
benefit of the young person, male or
female, who has been refused.

There are forty State colleges